[redacted]

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 SEPTEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Units of the Lebanese Forces (LF) and Lebanese Army defeated a 27 September attack on East Beirut by supporters of former LF leader Elie Hubayqah acting in conjunction with Syria and its Lebanese allies, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. In a statement cited by the radio, LF leader Samir Ja'ja' said that Hubayqah's men had led Ba'thist, communist, and Islamic fundamentalist gunmen into Al-Ashrafiyah but the attackers were driven back across the contact lines after a 4-hour battle with an LF strike force. The radio said the attacking force comprised over 600 men, of whom 120 were captured and 200 were killed or wounded, including Michel al-Zuwayn, one of Hubayqah's chief aides. Nevertheless, Hubayqah's men briefly occupied a building belonging to Voice of Lebanon radio station and captured 100 of Ja'ja's men during the fighting, according to Voice of National Resistance radio. The radio also stated that 150 people were killed or wounded in West Beirut and the southern suburb by artillery fire from Ja'ja's forces.

In a statement on the fighting reported by Beirut radio, Hubayqah declared that the operation by his forces was not an offensive against East Beirut but was an attempt to "rescue these areas" from their "anomalous situation and harsh living conditions." The radio said earlier that the fighting followed the assassination of Marun Mash'alani, commander of the LF's barracks in Al-Ashrafiyah.

A report broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio during the fighting accused Syria of planning the attack, claiming that Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Brigadier General Gazi Kan'an presided over meetings in Damascus and Beirut at which plans were drawn up to "storm and occupy the largest possible part of the eastern sector." Kan'an, the chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, subsequently denied Syrian involvement in a statement reported by Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon, asserting that Syrian forces had nothing to do with the fighting, which was an internal conflict between supporters of Ja'ja' and Hubayqah. The Ba'th Party and the Amal Movement likewise denied any involvement in the affair, according to statements broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio and the Voice of National Resistance.

In another development, AFP disclosed that a French journalist was kidnapped in southern Beirut the the night of 28 September. As for the situation in southern Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that an Israeli plane strafed a vehicle near Majdal Slim 28 September, killing two people. Two French UNIFIL soldiers were injured by a remote-controlled bomb in Jwayya, the radio said. An Amal official announced earlier that Amal had arrested many of those involved in the attacks on UNIFIL, Beirut radio noted.

Israel

Demonstrators in Ashqelon disrupted a 28 September ceremony marking the naming of a square after King Mohammed V, father of current Moroccan King Hassan II, Jerusalem radio reported. The demonstrators were angry because King Mohammed signed the racist laws enacted by the French Vichy regime, the radio noted, and there was also fury in the town over the murder of an Ashqelon resident in Gaza Market the previous day. An anonymous caller told AFP's Jerusalem office that the PLO's Force 17 was responsible for the killing of "an agent of Mosad" in Gaza.

Syria

Talks With France's Raimond — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met his French counterpart Jean-Bernard Raimond in New York, according to SANA, which added that the two foreign ministers discussed their countries' "cordial" bilateral relations, the international situation, current Middle East developments, and the "recent incidents" in Paris. "The two ministers' viewpoints were identical on condemning terrorism and distinguishing between terrorism and national resistance to the Israeli occupation," the agency continued.

Naval Exercises — Defense Minister Mustafa Talas viewed combined service exercises during which missiles were launched at naval targets, Damascus radio reported.

DFLP Presence Reduced — Vice President Khaddam recently told DFLP leaders that their cooperation with Fatah runs counter to Syrian policies on the Palestinian cause, according to an article in the UAE weekly *Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i*. The DFLP political and military presence in Damascus is thus being "conspicuously reduced," the article continued, and the DFLP has moved much of its equipment and military personnel to Sidon and southern Lebanon.

PLO

According to "well-informed Palestinian sources" cited by WAKH, Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud has promised to assist PLO dissidents in moves against PLO officials in Lebanon loyal to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The agency also reported that 'Arafat will chair a new session of the PLO Executive Committee late in the week starting 28 September. An *Al-Ittihad* article cited by WAM alleged that during their meeting in Harare, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asked 'Arafat to resign his chairmanship of the PLO Executive Committee.

Libya

Col al-Qadhdhafi addressed a meeting of African revolutionary movements held "in the Gulf of Sidra," according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland, which added that the venue was selected to affirm the African countries' resolve to defend the gulf as an integral part of Africa. Al-Qadhdhafi stressed the need to establish a popular front hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and racism, the radio continued.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes struck a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast early 29 September, according to a military spokesman cited by INA. In activity the previous day, Iranian aircraft "heavily damaged" the computer control center of the Rumaylah oil station in southern Iraq, IRNA announced, citing a Joint Staff communique. Iran halted its 2-day artillery shelling of Basra 27 September, according to the agency, which noted that the shelling was in retaliation for Iraq's 25 September raids on Esfahan and Arak. Iranian antiaircraft fire downed an Iraqi warplane during the Esfahan raid, according to a military communique cited by IRNA.

Iran

IRNA announced that three "agents" guilty of two bombings in Tehran and Qom in August were executed in Qom 26 September. Abroad, the clandestine Free Voice of Iran claimed that Iranian authorities are feeling "extreme concern and alarm" following "widespread" demonstrations in Tehran 23 September.

Iraq

Two pro-Iranian Iraqi dissidents deported from Paris and subsequently pardoned by President Saddam Husayn were due to return to France 26 September, AFP reported. The dissidents' group had earlier warned that it could not be held responsible for French hostages held in Beirut if the two were not allowed to return to Paris, the agency continued.

DRA

PDPA General Secretary Najibullah received First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers V.S. Murakhovskiy 27 September, according to Kabul radio, which added that Murakhovskiy also conferred with the chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers. Delegations from the two countries later discussed the technical functioning of the Salang tunnel, the radio reported.

PDRY

Addressing a festival on the anniversary of the 1962 "glorious revolution" in the YAR, YSP Assistant Secretary General Salim Salih Muhammad charged "enemies" of the Yemeni people with "placing obstacles, stirring up dissension, casting doubts on the credibility" of Yemeni unity, and beating the drums of war, according to Aden radio.

As for recent reports of clashes in the YAR-PDRY border area, a PDRY dissident cited by the Dubayy paper *Al-Bayan* stated that opposition forces shelled PDRY military installations in two locations during the week of 21 September.

Saudi Arabia

An Interior Ministry statement broadcast by Riyadh radio announced that all pilgrims who entered the Kingdom should leave for their home countries. Any pilgrim failing to leave will be subject to detention, punishment, and automatic deportation, the statement continued, and warned Saudi nationals against employing, hiding, or lodging any pilgrims.

Sudan

A Cabinet statement reported by SUNA announced that the airports at the southern cities of Juba and Malakal, as well as the main roads in the south, have been "secured." Airlifting of relief material will be concentrated on those towns, the statement added.

Maghreb

Moroccan Denial on Israelis — The Moroccan Embassy in Amman "strongly denied" Polisario's claim that senior Israeli Army officers accompanied by the Moroccan heir apparent have inspected military facilities in the Western Sahara, the Amman paper *Akhbar Al-Usbu'* reported.

Mauritanian Blacks Sentenced — Twenty black Mauritanians were sentenced to prison terms for "unauthorized public assembly and the distribution of leaflets which threaten national security," AFP revealed. The group had protested the Arabization of the country, claiming that the vast majority of the population is black African, the agency continued.

Cyprus

Quoting Arab sources, the weekly *Ta Nea* alleged that Mosad is planning to "settle scores" with Palestinians in Cyprus, adding that the Israelis intend to kill the three PLO gunmen jailed for murdering three Israelis in 1985.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 188 *29 September 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

- USSR's Murakhovskiy Arrives for Joint Economic Talks .... C 1
  - Received by Najibullah, Keshtmand .... C 1
  - Signs Protocol at Session's End .... C 1
  - Attends Dinner; Delivers Speech .... C 2
  - Keshtmand Speaks at Dinner .... C 2
- U.S. Said To Supply Chemical Weapons to Rebels .... C 2

INDIA

- Police Break 'Spy Ring' Linked to Pakistan *[AFP]* .... E 1
- Punjab Police Arrest 12 Terrorists, 3 Spies .... E 1
- Terrorists Kill CPI-M Leader in Amritsar .... E 1
- 3 Killed, 2 Injured in Punjab Terrorist Attack .... E 1
- CPI-M Secretary Attacked 27 Sep in Darjeeling District .... E 1
- Curfew Imposed in Kashmir Town After Mob Violence .... E 1

PAKISTAN

- Karachi Reports Minor Cabinet Reshuffle 28 Sep .... F 1
- Yaqub Khan Discusses Afghan Issue With Shevardnadze .... F 1
  - Reviews India's 'Negative Manner' .... F 1
- Afghan Envoy Summoned Over 'Fabricated' Allegations .... F 1
- Lahore Curfew Lifted As 'Normalcy' Returns 26 Sep .... F 1

IRAN

- Khamene'i Tells Iraqi Dissidents Saddam's Doom Near .... I 1
- Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Preparations for 'Something Big' .... I 1
- Mohtashemi Says 'No Option But To Annihilate' Saddam .... I 2
- Sayyad-Shirazi Says Battle to Continue .... I 2
- Navy Commander Claims Readiness for 'Final Victory' .... I 3
- Cabinet Views 'Revolutionary Upsurge' in Iraq .... I 3
- Opposition Paper Claims Monarchists Take Zahedan *[KEYHAN 25 Sep]* .... I 3
- Clandestine Radio Details Pro-Shah Demonstrations *[Free Voice of Iran]* .... I 4
- IRNA Alleges Iraqi Commander Killed 12 Sep .... I 5
- 'Some 100' Iraqi POW's To Be Released, Offered Asylum .... I 5
- Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 5
  - Communique No 2,606 .... I 5
  - Communique No 2,607 .... I 5
  - Iraqi Munitions Depot Blown Up .... I 6
  - Shelling of Basra Installations Halted .... I 6
  - Communique No 2,608 .... I 6
  - Rumaylah Oil Site Raid Viewed .... I 6
- Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves for Latin America .... I 7
- Oil Minister Departs for Saudi, Kuwaiti Talks .... I 7

USSR's Murakhovskiy Arrives for Joint Economic Talks

Received by Najibullah, Keshtmand

LD272046 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpts] This morning, at the Central Committee headquarters, Comrade Najibullah received Comrade Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministersand chairman of the Agriculture and Industrial Committee, and members of the Soviet delegation who are in Kabul for the sixth session of the Afghan-Soviet Permanent Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation.

During the meeting Comrade Najibullah talked about the steps taken by the PDPA Central Committee to normalize the situation in the country, to consolidate the various areas of the economy, the successful completion of the election of representatives in the local organs of state power and administration, and the draft DRA Constitution.

Comrade Najibullah highly assessed the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the statements of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on disarmament, reduction of international tensions, and ensuring international peace. He expressed the DRA's decisive support for these initiatives.

Comrade Najibullah said that the return of six regiments of the Soviet Union's limited internationalist contingent, which is to take place by agreement between the Governments of the DRA and the USSR, is another step on the way to reducing international tensions.

Comrade Najibullah said: We are continuing persistent work to establish national reconciliation and to achieve the settlement of peace in the country.

Comrade Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy briefed Comrade Najibullah on the realization by the CPSU and the Soviet Government of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. He added: The policy of the PDPA for speedy socioeconomic growth, completion of social relations [as heard], and the consolidation of peace have a deep effect on all political and social activities in the country.

During the meeting, which took place in a comradely and sincere atmosphere, the fulfillment of existing agreements between the two countries in the fields of economy and trade was assessed positively and it was stated that the scale of Afghan-Soviet mutual relations will increase based on that.

Interest was also expressed in expanding the growth of trade, economy, technical, scientific, and cultural relations.

This afternoon, at the Council of Ministers headquarters, Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, received Comrade Murakhovskiy and his accompanying delegation. The two sides discussed matters of mutual interest. [passage omitted]

According to another report, Comrade Murakhovskiy and his delegation laid a wreath at memorial of the martyrs of path of the revolution this afternoon.

The sixth session of the Afghan-Soviet Permanent Economic Cooperation Commission was held this afternoon at the Gol Khanah palace, the headquarters of the Council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of Mohmmad Aziz, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the State Committee for Planning, and with the participation of Comrade Murakhovskiy and the delegations of both sides.

According to BIA reports, in today's session both sides studied and assessed the implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the fifth session of the Permanent Economic Cooperation Commission between the fifth and sixth sessions, on the progress of work in 70 Afghan-Soviet cooperation projects, the implementation of the agreement of exchange of goods from 1981 up to 1985, and the current year's trade agreement. Talks were held on the expansion of cooperation and on the development of cooperation in joint Afghan-Soviet projects which includes energy, agriculture, irrigation, and transportation projects.

Signs Protocol at Session's End

LD290704 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1608 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The concluding meeting of the sixth session of the Permanent Commission of Economic Cooperation between the DRA and the USSR was held this afternoon at the headquarters of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee, and the Soviet side was headed by Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agricultural-Industrial Committee.

According to a BIA correspondent, at the end of this meeting, the protocol of the sixth session of the Permanent Commission of Economic Cooperation between the DRA and the Soviet Union was signed by the heads of the delegations of both sides. Comrade Niaz Mohammad Mohmand, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, was present at the ceremony.

Under the protocol, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union cooperate in projects of electricity, geological matters, gas and oil industries, light industries and foodstuffs, transportation, trade, housing construction, agriculture, irrigation, the training of national cadres, planning affairs, and other economic-technical areas.

According to a BIA report, the letters of exchange concerning cooperation in the technical functioning [as heard] of the Salang tunnel and the delivery and installation of 20 television transfer units for the provinces, which have been given to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union in grant-in-aid, were signed by Comrade Aziz and Comrade [words indistinct], deputy head of the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the Soviet Union. The documents were exchanged.

In their speeches after the signing of the protocol, Comrade Aziz and Comrade Murakhovskiy highly assessed the results of the work session of the commission and considered the role of this protocol in further expansion of relations between the two countries as fruitful.

Attends Dinner; Delivers Speech

LD290708 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0500 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul, September 28, BAKHTAR: The USSR high ranking delegation headed by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who are here for participation at the 6th session of the Permanent Commission of Economic Cooperation between the DRA and the USSR, took part at a dinner reception given by the Council of Ministers of the DRA.

Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA CC, members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the PDPA, and other high ranking officials had participated at the dinner.

Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of Politburo of the PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA delivered a speech at the reception. Comrade Vsevolod Murakhovskiy also delivered a speech at the reception.

Keshtmand Speaks at Dinner

LD290716 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0506 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul, September 28, BAKHTAR: The relations between the DRA and the USSR have been established by V.I. Lenin and on the basis of internationalist principles and common aims, the relations have been consolidated through conclusion of friendship agreements, and are expanding and becoming contentful by every passing year.

This was said by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA at a dinner reception given in the honour of the USSR high ranking delegation who are here for participation at the 6th session of the Permanent Commission of Economic Cooperation between the DRA and the USSR.

Keshtmand added that the Afghan leadership will never forget the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union for the defence of independence, territorial integrity of the country, and supporting the DRA in international arena.

The people of Afghanistan are perceiving the importance of the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC in Vladivostok concerning the return of some units of the USSR from the DRA, chairman of the Council of Ministers said.

Despite the arduous conditions of the undeclared war, the party and state of the DRA are consistently following the policy of achieving deep transformations in political, economic, and social spheres. We speak without reservation about the problems and seek their solution, Soltan Ali Keshtmand said.

The acceleration of socioeconomic growth of the country has been taken into consideration in the main directions of the socio-economic development plan of 1986-1990 of the DRA. An increase of 25 percent of the volume of national income, 38 percent of industrial output, 14-16 percent agricultural gross output have been anticipated at the end of the 5th year of the plan, Keshtmand said.

"Let me once again express my deep gratitude to the Government of the Soviet Union and all people of that country for the great and selfless assistance rendered to the DRA for the preservation of its independence, sovereignty, and ensurance of a bright future. We are confident that Afghanistan will attain the realisation of its great tasks with the fraternal assistance and support of the USSR," chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA said.

U.S. Said To Supply Chemical Weapons to Rebels

LD282304 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Kabul, 28 Sept (BAKHTAR) — The U.S. criminal imperialism trains and arms the counterrevolutionaries with deadly weapons including chemical weapons and exports them to the DRA for terror and destruction. The vigilant security forces have seized valid and undeniable documents during crushing operations against the rebels including very advanced U.S.-made chemical weapons which had been put at the counterrevolutionaries' disposal to cause death and destruction. These documents were shown to foreign and domestic correspondents and journalists at a news conference today. At this BIA — organized news conference at Ariana hotel, a number of victims of chemical weapons used by the rebels were introduced to the journalists. The presentation of documents and evidence once again revealed that the counterrevolutionaries are learning to use chemical weapons from U.S. instructors and their Pakistani collaborators in special training centers in Pakistan.

A BIA correspondent reports that at the begining of this news conference, the BIA representative spoke briefly on the extent and expansion of the dimensions of reaction and imperialism's undeclared war against the DRA. Foreign Affairs Ministry representative Anayat Wabil then spoke about the legal aspects of the practice of putting deadly chemical weapons at the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' disposal by NATO-member countries in cooperation with the reactionary regime of Pakistan. He, on behalf of the DRA Foreign Affairs Ministry, seriously protested against these inhumane deeds carried out by world imperialism and regional reaction through a score of criminal counterrevolutionaries and which are contrary to all accepted international norms and standards and human rights.

Colonel Gholam Jaylani, DRA Defense Ministry representative described the type and circumstances of the seized chemical weapons and said: The various deadly weapons which have been seized from the counterrevolutionaries from different provinces in our country are the manifestation of the fact that DRA territory has been used as a testing ground for the imperialist countries' chemical weapons. Advanced chemical weapons made by imperialist countries have been put at the disposal of the counterrevolutionaries to carry out destructive deeds and murder.

He said that among the weapons seized is an 82 mm mortar which contains white phosphorus and has the same effect as phosphorus bombs. These weapons set property ablaze and burn people and are counted as very advanced modern types of chemical weapons. According to its special making it is possible to contain poisonous paralyzing material the periodical [as heard] type. Hand grenades filled with white phosphorus were also seized along with these advanced chemical weapons which are not only being used as incendiary weapons but also as poisonous material which release poisonous gases as a result of the burning of phosphororus and which then irritates the respiratory system. He added that chemical weapons with peculiar properties have been seized recently from counterrevolutionary elements which have special codes written on them. These bombs have no defensive character; their wings are filled with pellets covered with wax-like material. These weapons are usually used for terrorist activities in crowded places.

At the news conference journalists were also shown 60 mm chemical mines, 9 mm chemical bullets, and poisonous phosphorus material. Equipment such as French and U.S.-made anti-gas masks, which constitute the most modern combat equipment of the U.S. Army and have been seized from counterrevolutionary elements, were shown to the audience by testing these chemical weapons in the DRA imperialist forces are carrying out their sinister and inhumane aims.

The BIA correspondent added that during this news conference Sakhi Mohammad, member of the rebel Harakat-e Islami band, who was recently captured by the security forces, said that U.S. and Pakistani advisers in Pakistan's military camps are teaching the counterrevolutionaries how to use these weapons. [passage omitted]

Police Break 'Spy Ring' Linked to Pakistan

NC271752 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Amritsar, India, Sept 27 (AFP) — Indian police have broken a spy ring which regularly fed Pakistani intelligence with information about India's military deployment on its western border, a top police officer said here Saturday.

"We have arrested three men and a woman and are looking for some more suspects," H.S. Kahlon, police chief in Amritsar in the northern state of Punjab, told newsmen.

He identified the alleged ringleader as a former Punjab police constable, Kewal Singh.

"Besides supplying vital military information, the spies also acted as couriers between Pakistani agents and Sikh militants in the Punjab, providing the latter with arms supplied by Islamabad," Mr Kahlon said.

India has repeatedly accused Pakistan of backing Sikh militancy, but Islamabad has denied the charges.

Mr Kahlon said investigators dealing with the case had seized four high-security documents and maps relating to deployment of troops and para-military Border Security Force (BSF) on India's border with Pakistan and a list of top Army and BSF officials posted in the western sector from the village residence of Kewal Singh.

Mr Kahlon said the spy ring came to light following the interrogation of a Sikh woman, Veer Kaur, who was arrested in a hotel near the Golden Temple here last week on charges of harbouring Sikh militants.

India's security agencies frequently announce the capture of alleged Pakistani spies and agents. Islamabad does not normally comment on these arrests.

Punjab Police Arrest 12 Terrorists, 3 Spies

BK261610 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] In Punjab, the police have arrested 12 terrorists and 3 spies in Amritsar District during the last 24 hours. Highly explosive hand grenades, foreign-made revolvers, and other arms and ammunition were recovered from them. The three spies belonged to a gang which was passing on information to terrorists across the border in Pakistan.

Terrorists Kill CPI-M Leader in Amritsar

BK270924 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] In Punjab, Mr Baldev Singh Mann, a CPI-M leader, was shot dead by two unidentified terrorists near his village, Harsha Chinna, near Amritsar last night. A police spokesman said in Chandigarh that Mr Mann was going to his village in a rickshaw when he was attacked. Senior CPI-M leaders have expressed anguish over the killing.

3 Killed, 2 Injured in Punjab Terrorist Attack

BK290859 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] In Punjab, three persons were shot dead by two scooter-borne terrorists near Jullundur this morning. Two persons were injured in the incident. A police spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent that the terrorists came to the owner of a flour mill on the pretext of making a phone call. As soon as the owner handed over the telephone, the terrorists shot him dead. While fleeing, they fired indiscriminately killing two others and wounding two. Senior police officials have reached the spot and launched (? a manhunt) to nab the terrorists.

CPI-M Secretary Attacked 27 Sep in Darjeeling District

BK281614 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] In West Bengal, an attempt was made on the life of Mr Ananda Pathak, MP, in Darjeeling last night. Mr Pathak is also a secretary of the Darjeeling District Committee of the CPI-M. According to police, a petrol bomb and stones were thrown through the ventilators of Mr Pathak's office. Mr Pathak escaped with minor injuries. The CPI-M Darjeeling District Committee has strongly condemned the attack and alleged that supporters of the Gurkha National Liberation Front were behind it. Following this, the security for Mr Pathak has been further strengthened.

The minister for program implementation, Mr Ghani Khan Choudhury, has alleged that the ruling Left Front in West Bengal is responsible for the unrest in Darjeeling. In a statement issued in New Delhi today, he said the hill areas of Darjeeling have all along continued to receive what he called a raw deal from the Left Front government.

Curfew Imposed in Kashmir Town After Mob Violence

BK271307 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] A UNI report from Srinagar says an indefinite curfew was imposed in Baramula town today following mob violence. The police opened fire when a lathi [baton] charge failed to control the situation. One person was injured in the firing. The state director general of police, Mr (Karathe), told the news agency that a mob which was protesting against the arrest of some persons began throwing stones on the police party and passing vehicles. A superintendent of police and his deputy were injured in the stone throwing.

Karachi Reports Minor Cabinet Reshuffle 28 Sep

BK281551 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] At a simple ceremony at the president's house in Islamabad this afternoon, Senator Wasim Sajjad Jan was administered the oath of a federal minister by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in the presence of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, several federal ministers, the Cabinet secretary, and senior officials. Wasim Sajjad Jan will be the minister for law, justice, and parliamentary affairs.

Portfolios of some ministers have been changed. Iqbal Ahmad Khan will be the minister for religious and minorities affairs, while Mir Haji Karim will be the minister for science and technology. Sartaj Aziz has been appointed as special assistant to the prime minister. He will enjoy the status of a minister of state. Earlier, Sartaj Aziz resigned as the minister of state for food and agriculture.

Yaqub Khan Discusses Afghan Issue With Shevardnadze

BK281025 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] At the United Nationas, the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, last night had 90-minute talks with his Soviet counterpart, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, that centered on efforts to resolve the conflict in Afghanistan. Later, he told *Associated Press of Pakistan* that the meeting took place in a very cordial atmosphere.

Pakistani sources said that the two foreign ministers discussed the Afghanistan question in depth. Although differences remained, particularly on the nearly 7-year-old crisis resulting from Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the talks helped to clarify the perception on both the sides.

The Pakistan foreign minister gave his assessment of Pakistan-Soviet relations, especially the points of convergence on issues such as disarmament, economic problems, the Middle East, and southern Africa.

According to the sources, Mr Shevardnadze agreed that there were many points of commonality of approach between the two countries. Both sides supported the UN-sponsored Geneva process on Afghanistan and hoped that it would be brought to a successful conclusion at an early date. The Pakistani sources say that Sahabzada Yaqub Khan underlined the importance of the timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Mr Shevardnadze hoped that the matter could be settled through the Geneva process.

Reviews India's 'Negative Manner'

BK261702 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzadha Yaqub Khan has reiterated Pakistan's policy to continue its efforts to establish tension-free relations with India. Speaking informally to Indian newsmen at the United Nations he expressed regrets over the Indian campaign against Pakistan after the hijack of an American plane and said it has greatly affected the Pak-India relations. He said the negative manner in which the leaders of our neighboring country observed this incident that occurred in Karachi is extremely regrettable. We are further disappointed that the Indian press has waged a mad war and launched a campaign of hatred against Pakistan. The foreign minister expressed the hope that the emergence of the truth will clear the fact that the reaction exhibited in India was the result of misunderstandings and suspicions which unfortunately affected the efforts to improve relations between the two countries. He suggested that both countries should exchange views on all these matters in order to clear the clouds of bitterness and to remove the tension in the air.

Replying to a question on Indian allegations of Pakistan's involvement in the crisis in Indian Punjab, he said Pakistan has already rejected these allegations. When asked whether India has provided evidence of Pakistan's involvement in this crisis, the foreign minister replied in the negative. He said Pakistan has always asked for evidence so as to enable Pakistan to prove them wrong.

Afghan Envoy Summoned Over 'Fabricated' Allegations

BK281529 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Pakistan has rejected Kabul administration's 25 September protest in which it alleged that Pakistan Air Force aircraft had violated Afghanistan airspace in Towr Kham region on 18 September. The Afghan charge d' affaires was summoned to the foreign office this afternoon and was told that the Afghan allegation had been checked and found to be baseless. The Afghan charge d' affaires was told to ask his authorities to desist from leveling such fabricated allegations.

Lahore Curfew Lifted As 'Normalcy' Returns 26 Sep

BK261659 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A Punjab government spokesman announced in Lahore this evening that the curfew has been lifted, effective immediately from all curfew-bound areas of Lahore. The decision was made following the return of complete normalcy in the law and order situation in the city.

Khamene'i Tells Iraqi Dissidents Saddam's Doom Near

LD282341 Tehran IRNA in English 1756 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 28, IRNA — Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i told a visiting group of Iraqi dissidents and prisoners of war here Sunday that notwithstanding the efforts of the superpowers for upholding the ruling regime in Baghdad, the Iraqi dictator Saddam is fast reaching his doom. He called on the Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries to step up their struggle against the Ba'thist rule and the "world arrogance."

Khamene'i who was talking to hundreds of Iraqi members of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI) on the occasion of the seventh day of the "War Week" commemorating the outbreak of the war in September 1980 said the ruling regime in Baghdad serves the interests of the superpowers and has therefore betrayed the Iraqi people.

President Khamene'i said Iran, during the deposed shah's regime was known as a sea of tranquility for the Americans and was also known as such in the terminology of world politics at that time. He noted, "the Islamic Revolution emancipated the Iran's Muslim people."

Before the meeting with the president the Iraqis staged rallies in the city streets here in which they shouted slogans in condemnation of the ruling Ba'thist regime for having embroiled the Islamic Republic in an unwanted war and for its systematic persecution of the Iraqis in their homeland.

The demonstrating Iraqis carried the flag of the Islamic Republic and portraits of Imam Khomeyni and Ayatollah Sadr and shouted in Arabic "Fight on and on till victory."

In a resolution read towards the end of the rally, SAIRI members and Iraqi prisoners of war condemned Iraq's deployment of lethal chemical weapons and its unwarranted invasion of Iran.

The resolution said that countless Mojahedin members (armed Muslim strugglers) of Iraq as well as other Iraqis deported to Iran since the Islamic Revolution have fought against the Ba'thist forces alongside Iran's Muslim combatants at the battlefronts which, the resolution said, "represents the true stand of the Iraqis toward the aggressor government in Baghdad."

The resolution also condemned Iraq's bombardment of civilian areas and the atrocities perpetrated by the Ba'thist troops in towns and cities occupied by them in the early days of the Iraq-Iran war. It addressed itself to the ruling governments in Cairo, Amman, and Riyadh calling on them to discontinue their support for the Iraqi ruler in the war with Iran, or else, "the revolutionary people of Iraq will have an unbending stand towards those governments at a not-too-distant future."

Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Preparations for 'Something Big'

NC261250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Majlis speaker and spokesman for the Supreme Defense Council, by unidentified correspondent after a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council in Tehran on 25 September — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Supreme Defense Council convened a meeting on the 4th day of the war week. What important issues were discussed at the session?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We discussed a report on the Armed Forces' capture of the strategic heights in Mehran. We also reviewed other issues related to these operations, and their resulting (?advantages). We assessed the future course of the war and its plans. We also discussed the vague wording regarding exemption [from military service] for those who have volunteered through the Reconstruction Crusade and have participated in (?the war). We decided that those with more than 2 years of service should be exempted. The issue of Iraqi POW's was also raised. Most of them have asked for asylum. They are very insistent in their wish not (?to return) to Iraq. We discussed means of granting asylum so that they can venture out of their camps. We examined the present and future conditions of the overall defense program. We (?agreed) that these require thorough assessment and planning.

[Correspondent] Some time ago, there was a new report on the Iraqi attack on industrial and workers' installations in Esfahan and (?Arak). In view of the fact that news was disseminated [words indistinct], what does the Islamic Republic of Iran plan to do to completely halt such attacks on our industrial and labor installations?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Iraq's rulers will continue to make mischief. Their conditions dictate this. They cannot help themselves. They are being pressured internally and externally. Their only recourse is to display their military presence. Of course, they know that this behavior does not behoove them. We will not take it lying down. We are forced to retaliate and [words indistinct]. Obviously, there is another reason why they are not very afraid of provoking these blows. The reason is that Iraq's leaders see no future in the war. They fear the Iranian Government. They believe [words indistinct] they will have nothing to fall back on. Hence it is better for them [word indistinct] in Iran or Iraq. Now that we retaliate for each attack and we destroy Iraqi installations [words indistinct]. Whoever succeeds Iraq's current rulers should be wiser and better for them than the Ba'th Party. [Words indistinct] he does not fear his fate and has no (?problems) at the fronts and [words indistinct].

The Mehran operations have been (?downplayed) by the media. But how can they do this? We took the correspondents there to see for themselves. We did the same in the Majnun islands. [passage indistinct] Just as one captured Iraqi pilot said: We are coerced by certain conditions. The fact is that our leaders do not (?care) much. However, the people of Iran are anxious for (?victory). We send many pilots against Iran so that some may succeed. [passage indistinct] We are forced to do this. It is very bitter for us. We resent destroying Iraqi installations. We feel we are ruining Iraq's future. If we do not strike back, the rumors will continue. This is why we retaliate, for the hearsay will become more audacious. We are coming to the conclusion that we must retaliate as our people are (?martyred), but the people of Iraq cannot endure this. This issue is still under discussion. I think that after a while, we will try not to do this [words indistinct] and this will be to the detriment of the people of Iraq. This is very painful for us. (?This is the reason) we do not immediately avenge these attacks. But when we are attacked, we have (?no choice)

[Correspondent] In the statistics published during war week, the economic losses incurred by the Islamic Republic of Iran [words indistinct]. Can you tell us about any plans by the Supreme Defense Council and the Armed Forces for the strengthening of Iran's air defenses?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] As I said, we discussed (?the matter). We have established a commission to assess the situation and to formulate a comprehensive defense plan, even under conditions of [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] My other question concerns the British vessel hit in the Persian Gulf. The British media accused Iran in their reports on this incident, and their publication sparked some regional and international reaction. Could you explain the role of world oppression in the area and its support for Iraq in conducting such attacks?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] These things are very clear, and (?their) contradictory nature is most obvious. They know that these ships have been hit by the ultramodern missiles they have supplied to Iraq. They have given Iraq so many Exocets that they use them quite badly. If we had as many as Exocets as Iraq has used in the Persian Gulf, not a single vessel would be left intact. They are so heavily armed and have every advantage, but even then they do not know what (?they have hit), and there is a great hue and cry. If it is wrong to attack ships [words indistinct] why do they do it? If it is not wrong, then why do they hit (?some)? They certainly do not want one side to be armed and able to launch missile attacks at will. [sentence as heard] Besides, any observer can (?see) that they are indulging in adventurism, raising a clamor, and other similar things. From the very start, we have made it clear that if the Persian Gulf is rendered unsafe for some, we shall make it so for others. Of course, we have not taken responsibility for a single raid on a vessel. Even today we do not know if we have attacked any, and they could not find a shred of evidence to prove that we have. This does not mean that we will (?not do so), or that we will let them do so. If conditions demand it, and as far as those who wish to exploit the Persian Gulf are concerned, we can make things dangerous for them.

[Correspondent] The president of the Supreme Defense Council, Mr Khamene'i, met with the mobilization fighters, and said that the plan for a general Iranian attack on Iraq is ready, and that this has been thoroughly addressed by officials involved in the war. In light of the remarkable nationwide increase in departures to the front, what level have the fighters of Islam reached? Are you, as spokesman for the Supreme Defense Council and supervisor of the Khatem ol-Anbiya' Headquarters, satisfied with their state of preparedness?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] As Mr Khamene'i said, we are ready for something big. Again, as usual, that is, in all previous operations, we did not think our (?fighting men) would be able to (?advance) and reach the objectives (?planned). However, we are not like Saddam and the Ba'th Party, and we do not give up until the very last moment; we would fight with just a single soldier left. [Words indistinct] and the partisans of Iraq who back Saddam are foreigners, not Iraqis. We talk about his supporters in the region, and we are not willing to [words indistinct] and before any such thing takes place, they should come over to our way of thinking. They should deliver the Iraqi nation from the evil of the Ba'th Party, and, to liberate the region, they should free us from him as well. We do not want one Iranian or Iraqi soldier to die, and this is what we (?discussed). The enemy, the supporters of Iraq, have realized this, and did not remain indifferent to any of the operations. [Words indistinct] we would be more content if they ended the entire matter sensibly. However, the experience of the past few years has been bitter, and I think that, as usual, we must be more prepared. What has been started and remains ambiguous must be clarified for others. [sentence as heard] God willing, our fighters should be able to act this year in response to the imam's call, thus satisfying the nation and God Almighty.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

Mohtashemi Says 'No Option But To Annihilate' Saddam

LD282218 Tehran IRNA in English 1708 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Sept. 28, IRNA — Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi said Saturday that the Islamic Republic of Iran has no option but to annihilate Saddam and the Iraqi Ba'th Party.

The interior minister who was speaking to a group of people in Mah Shahr, in this province, said that world Muslims have realised that Saddam was missioned by global arrogance to destroy the Islamic Revolution of Iran. However, he added, the firm 6-year resistance of the Iranian nation foiled this ominous plan.

On the role of tribesmen in the fight against enemy forces during the Iraqi imposed war, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi said that their resistance, especially that of the Arab residents of Khuzestan has panicked the East and the West. They have served Islam and the Islamic Republic of Iran well during the war, Mohtashemi said.

Sayyad-Shirazi Says Battle to Continue

LD261337 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The pre-sermon speech in today's Friday prayers ceremony was delivered by Colonel Sayyad-Shirazi, a member of the Supreme Defense Council. In that speech he referred to the courageous resistance of the combatants of Islam against the Zionist enemy in the course of 6 years of the imposed war. He described some aspects of the relentless and courageous battles fought by the combatants of Islam in the successful offensives of Tariq al-Qods, Fath al-Mubin, Bayt al-Maqdis, Ramadan, Muslim ibn 'Aqil, Muharram, Val-Fajr, Khaybar, Badr, and Val-Fajr 8 which led to the liberation of Al-Faw peninsula.

He said: The combatants of Islam owe their victory in all offensives to God's assistance, to the unity and cohesion of all sections in the nation, to the decisive guidance of Imam Khomeyni, the commander in chief, and to the active presence of the clergy on the scene. In the recent Val-Fajr 8 offensive the combatants of Islam, with their conquest of the Al-Faw peninsula, achieved yet another victory, namely smashing the assessments of the world's military experts who used to assert that the Islamic Republic of Iran had reached a military deadlock.

Turning to the Zionist enemy's terrible defeat on the Mehran front, Col Sayyad-Shirazi said: The Karbala' 1 offensive was carried out following the enemy's so-called mobile defense tactics whereby the Iraqi regime sought to achieve its evil objectives by resorting to chemical warfare. With the heavy defeats inflicted on the Zionist enemy the combatants of Islam, having captured the strategic Qalavizan highlands, liberated the town of Mehran and the surrounding heights, a region closest to Karbala. This proved that the Zionist enemy has lost the necessary combat capability to withstand the army of Islam.

Noting the fact that combatants of Islam's perception of victory lay in steadfastness for the sake of God, steadfastness for the sake of the Velayat concept [the concept that Khomeyni, specifically, is the true and rightful supreme leader of the Islamic nation] and resistance against the enemies of Islam, Col Sayyad-Shirazi stressed the concentraton of armored resources and the mobilization of all the forces to carry out the destiny-making offensive. He said: The combatants of Islam's battle, until sedition is eradicated from the globe, will continue.

Navy Commander Claims Readiness for 'Final Victory'

LD271547 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] On the 6th day of War and Holy Defense Week, Captain Malekzadegan, the commander of the Navy, spoke at the general morning ceremony of the naval command in Tehran today about the self-sacrifices of the naval personnel since the outbreak of the imposed war.

He said: The Navy is now fully ready to carry out any action required. God willing, the warriors of the Navy will soon take part in the final victory of the Army of Islam with the utmost readiness, self-sacrifice, and selflessness.

The ceremony concluded with a parade of units in front of a copy of the glorious koran and a portrait of Imam Khomeyni, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Cabinet Views 'Revolutionary Upsurge' in Iraq

LD281321 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] This morning the Cabinet convened. At the opening of the session, attended by the chairman and members of the Central Council of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, on the occasion of War Week and honoring the ties between the two nations of Iran and Iraq in their holy defense of common ideals, the prime minister welcoming participants announced: This week is not only the week for holy defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is also the week for honoring the resistance by the down-trodden nation of Iraq. This resistance has been all round and the fates of our nations are linked together and inseparable. He added: A nation that has risen in the name of Islam, achieved victory, and acted in accordance with the decrees of God and the Prophet, cannot separate its fate from that of other Muslims. We have witnessed, during the recent centuries, the links between struggles in our nation and the Muslim peole of Iraq's. We hope to hold such meetings, in the not too distant future, in Iraq and side by side, with the authorities of a government rooted among the Iraqi people.

Noting the achievements of Karbala' 2 operations, Musavi stated: Mixing the blood of Muslim brothers from Iran and Iraq, at this juncture, has brought our holy defense to its peak and to a sensitive stage. We hope that the two nations, at this height of resistance and steadfastness, take more expedient steps to reach exaltation and confront foreign powers.

According to this report, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, in a speech expressing his thanks for his presence at the Cabinet session and while stressing the failure by the despotic rulers of the Iraqi regime in their plans for imposing the war, said: The most important link with the Islamic Republic of Iran which has led to the strengthening of the mutual ties of the nations, is that of unity in Islamic belief and efforts to reach the worshipped goals of not relying on foreign powers and independence.

In connection with the internal situation of Iraq, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, while calling the Saddamist regime shaky, stated: The Iraqi Armed Forces are in a poor state and have lost their resistance, disbelieving their war-mongering commanders, because of blows by the Islamic Army. The other pillars of order that have been making grounds for the oppressive Aflaqite regime are now loose. Today, the Saddamist government has come across problems due to weakness of the security apparatus.

In conclusion he added: The evident signs of revolutionary upsurge by the Iraqi nation, of which some signs have been made evident, have obliged the Iraqi regime to face failure and stagnation despite many crimes and blood-lettings. [passage omitted] According to our correspondent, the day's approvals by the Cabinet included an allocation of 1 billion rials to pay for expenses of outpatient treatment and reactivating hospitals that hospitalize and treat the war-injured to the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Training.

Opposition Paper Claims Monarchists Take Zahedan

PM261421 London KEYHAN in Persian
25 Sep 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] Armed groups in favor of a constitutional monarchy have evacuated the town of Zahedan, the capital of Baluchestan va Sistan Province, after they had taken complete control of the town for 3 days. These forces entered the town 16 September and were welcomed by the population.

The warriors, who are against the Yelayat-e Faqih, took control of all of Zahedan's sensitive areas following fighting that lasted several hours. They also liberated more than 1,700 political prisoners held in the town's prison.

According to reports received, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] personnel present in the town fled the scene following minimal resistance. The IRGC commander, Mohammad Bagher Anaraki, and also the province's chief of police, Colonel Mahmud Rismanchi, were killed during the fighting. More than 250 IRGC men who had been besieged in the governor general's park surrendered to the armed group supporting a constitutional monarchy, without bloodshed.

Some of the IRGC men who had tried to sabotage the town's water supply system were arrested by the people and handed over to the nationalist forces. Two of them, Qanbar 'Ali Anvar and Yahya Bakhshi, were executed following their conviction at a field trial.

There have been no reports so far of the exact number of those killed or wounded in the fighting, and the Islamic government's officials have remained silent on the issue.

Kabul radio, during its news bulletin broadcast 17 September, claimed that Zahedan had been occupied by "those same imperialist elements who are fighting against the DRA." The radio invited Ayatollah Khomeyni to cooperate with the DRA to fight against a "common enemy."

But Moscow radio, during its 18 September report on the incident, did not condemn those who attacked Zahedan but called the incident a sign of the decreasing control of the central Tehran government.

On the 3d day of control by the armed nationalist forces, units of helicopter-borne rangers and the Air Force arrived on the scene with six cobra helicopter gunships and F-4 fighter-bombers and bombed several areas in and around Zahedan. Units of the ground forces circulated leaflets inviting the occupiers of the town to hand Zahedan over to the ground forces.

A spokesman of the monarchist forces said in a telephone interview: We decided to leave the town and to return to our bases, in order to avoid bloodshed and fratricide and in order to support the innocent people of Zahedan.

From the evening of 19 September Zahedan came under control of the Armed Forces and they imposed a curfew and martial law for 1 week.

International analysts have viewed the Zahedan events with great interest because this was the first time since the establishment of a republic in Tehran that the capital city of a province has come under the control of armed forces opposed to the central regime. These analysts say: It is clear that the monarchist forces had no intention of standing against the army, and their primary goal was to show the vulneraiblity of the ayatollah's regime.

It seems that the occupation of Zahedan was carried out by several Army officers who had gone into exile following the establishment of a Republic of Iran. Some Baluchi fighters from the Shahbakhshi and Barakza'i tribes took part in the operations side-by-side with the other Baluchi warriors.

Political analysts say: From the inception of the republic, Zahedan has been one of the centers of resistance to the rule of the ayatollah, and it has shown its opposition to the Velayat-e Faqih many times through [illegible] demonstrations. The Zahedan incident demonstrates that the monarchist forces are showing their presence on the spot with greater confidence and readiness. It is expected that the struggle will continue in the future in a more widespread manner.

Meanwhile it was announced that on 19 September the town of Kamyaran in west Azarabayjan was occupied by Kurdish Peshmergas belonging to the Iranian branch of the KDP. Kamyaran has a population of about 3,500 and is the first town to fall into the hands of Kurdish Peshmergas in 5 years.

The Iranian KDP, led by Abdorrahman Qasemlu, recently cut off party ties with the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization and started talks with nationalist forces for further cooperation between the two groups. Following a period of stalemate, the KDP is again trying to show that it can play an effective role in the region.

Sources close to the monarchist forces say: The contacts with the KDP can in no way be regarded as negotiations. We are happy that the KDP has separated its path from that of the Mojehedin-e Khalq, which is 100-percent Iraqi-controlled. The KDP itself still has relations with Iraq, which is unacceptable to us. Iraq is at war with Iran and we cannot accept into the ranks of the nationalists those who are cooperating with Iraq in any way.

These same sources add: There are important and rapid developments occuring in Iran and all progressive and nationalist elements can have a hand in bringing the struggle to fruition. But, to do this, all ties with the aggressive Iraqi regime have to be cut. It has to be made clear that the people and the Armed Forces of Iran will stand firm against all internal and external enemies.

Clandestine Radio Details Pro-Shah Demonstrations

TA261848 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Following the appearance of Reza Pahlavi's image on television screens in Iran and the broadcast of his speech, the eruption of widespread demonstrations in the south of Tehran on 23 September in support of the young shah and the (?distribution) of pictures of Reza Pahlavi among the people have caused extreme concern and alarm among the Islamic Republic's authorities. It is said that within the Army's ranks as well, supporters of Reza Pahlavi have undertaken a complete reorganization, the results and repercussions of which will shortly become clear.

An unspecified number of suspects in the radio and television organization of the Islamic Republic have been detained and imprisoned at the government's order.

IRNA Alleges Iraqi Commander Killed 12 Sep
LD271518 Tehran IRNA in English 1447 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Sept 27, IRNA — Commander Guate' Khalil [name as received] of Iraq's so-called Popular Forces in Shaykh Ma'ruf District in Baghdad was killed by Muslim Iraqi Mujahidin on September 12.

A spokesman for the Mujahidin told IRNA here Saturday that Khalil, a close friend of Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn, was killed and two of his body guards wounded in a pre-meditated Mujahidin attack on his automobile as it was en route to Baghdad.

The spokesman said Mujahid Ibrahim Ahmad Sultan was martyred in the attack.

Sultan's brother Jalal Ahmad was tortured and martyred by Iraqi secret police and his father has been sentenced to a 20-year-term in jail for his cooperation with the Mujahidin.

'Some 100' Iraqi POW's To Be Released, Offered Asylum
LD290026 Tehran IRNA in English 1805 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 28, IRNA — Some 100 Iraqi prisoners of war will be unilaterally released by the Islamic Republic of Iran, it was announced here Sunday.

The announcement was made by secretary of a committee in charge of POW's Mohammad-Ali Nazaran [name as received] during a ceremony marking the seventh day of the war week named "Day of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq".

Nazaran also said that the Islamic Republic has already approved of 100 POWs' demands for political asylum noting that similar requests by other POW's are under study.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,606
LD261628 Tehran IRNA in English 1558 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 26, IRNA — The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said here Friday that one Iraqi fighter bomber was hit by the surface-to-air fire of the Iranian forces near the city of Esfahan Thursday which has possibly crashed on the heights of the Shahr-e Kord in Esfahan Province. It said a search team is now surveying the area for the wreckage of the Iraqi plane.

The Communique Number 2,606 of the Joint Staff Command said that on Thursday Iranian Navy intercepted 10 cargo ships and tankers at the Hormuz Strait but allowed them to continue voyage after confirming they were not carrying any war-related goods for the Baghdad regime. Also two other vessels which had been seized earlier on September 18 and September 20 were released and escorted to the high seas on September 24 and 26.

In the north western fronts Thursday Iran's Muslim forces sporadically pounded infiltration routes of the Iraqi forces wrecking at least 10 of their gun emplacements and killing an undetermined number of them. In Kalaleh they reconnoitered one passing Iraqi column and pounded it, wrecking several of their vehicles.

The Iranian forces in Sumar detected one enemy unit near there and repelled it under heavy artillery fire. In the same areas the Iranian forces blased five gun emplacements, five observation posts, and two Army trucks of the enemy forces with their crews.

In the southern fronts the Iranian forces pounded enemy positions and disrupted the infiltration operations of the Iraqi forces.

Gendarmerie fighters in the same fronts blasted three Army vehicles of the Iraqi troops killing some of their crews.

Communique No 2,607
LD271443 Tehran IRNA in English 1432 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 27, IRNA — An undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and at least 12 enemy bunkers and observation posts and several vehicles destroyed throughout the fronts Friday when they were hit by Iranian artillery fire, said a military communique here Saturday.

Communique Number 2,607 released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that Iraqi warplanes and helicopters were repelled from the airspace of Qasr-e Shirin, Neikhazar [spelling as received] and Mehran operational theaters Friday by Iranian anti-aircraft fire.

In the northwestern fronts, exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued on Friday with Iranian forces maintaining the upper hand. A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and five enemy bunkers and observation posts destroyed.

In the southern fronts, exchange of artillery fire continued on Friday raging somewhat more heavily in Zaydi, Kushk, and Chazzabeh with Iranian forces reconnoitering and shelling Iraqi positions inflicting casualties and losses on them and halting their engineering operations.

Iranian gendarmerie forces heavily shelled Iraqi positions in Bayat, Zobeydah, and across the Arvand River Friday killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and destroying some of their bunkers and military vehicles.

In the western fronts, a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and seven enemy bunkers, observation posts, and vehicles destroyed when they were shelled by Iranian Muslim combatants on Friday, the communique said.

Iraqi Munitions Depot Blown Up

LD271917 Tehran IRNA in English 1803 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Sept 27, IRNA — A large munitions depot of Iraq's Seventh Corps was reconnoitered and set afire by the Muslim forces of Iran, Friday night [26 September] in eastern Abu al-Khasib, Basra Province.

The deafening sounds of the explosion could be heard for hours even from a far distance.

Meanwhile the enemy subjected the city of Abadan, Khuzestan Province, to its long-range artillery fire Saturday as a result of which some residential units were damaged.

Shelling of Basra Installations Halted

LD271920 Tehran IRNA in English 1831 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 27, IRNA — Iran's Islamic combatants halted their 48-hour reprisal long-range artillery shelling of Iraqi military and economic installations in the suburb of Basra, at 16:30 GMT Saturday.

Heavy losses were reported to have been inflicted upon the installations during these reprisal attacks which started at 16:30 GMT Thursday.

A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters (WIH) had given prior warning to the Iraqi people Thursday morning that the military and economic installations in the suburb of Basra were to be shelled by the Iranian artillery for two days in retaliation for Baghdad's attacks on Iran's industrial and economic installations in Esfahan and Arak.

The spokesman had advised the Iraqi people to stay away from the said installations in order to be safe from the Iranian strikes.

Iraqi war planes bombarded some industrial units in Esfahan and Arak injuring 34 people and causing some damage Thursday morning.

Communique No 2,608

LD281805 Tehran IRNA in English 1736 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 28, IRNA — Iraq's Rumaylah oil station in southern part of the country was heavily bombed by Iranian jet fighters at 14:45 hours local time (11:15 hours GMT) Sunday, said a military communique here.

Communique Number 2,608 released by the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces said that the computer control center and pumping station of the oil station were heavily damaged in the bombardment.

The fighters returned safely to base, the communique said.

An undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and at least six enemy vehicles, 15 gun emplacements and observation posts, two munitions dumps, and one anti-aircraft guns [as received] were destroyed throughout the fronts Saturday when they were hit by Iranian artillery fire.

Two convoys of Iranian patrols in operations in Piranshah and Panjwin theaters on Saturday seized and brought back a large quantity of Iraqi weapons and munitions. Exchange of artillery fire continued sporadically in these fronts over Saturday and Sunday.

In the western fronts, a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and 15 enemy gun emplacements and observation posts together with one munitions dump were destroyed when they were shelled by Iranian forces on Saturday.

Iranian gendarmerie forces on Saturday set ablaze one Iraqi munitions dump and several engineering vehicles in the southern fronts.

In Panjwin, northwestern fronts, Iranian forces shelled Iraqi positions killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and destroying three of their vehicles. Enemy engineering operations were also checked.

The Joint Staff communique said that Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi positions in Hajj 'Umran, northwestern fronts, on Saturday destroyed an anti-aircraft gun and silenced their fire. Exchange of artillery fire continued in Ilam and Bakhtaran border fronts Saturday raging somewhat more heavily in Mehran.

Four convoys of Iraqi patrols attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in areas overlooking Mehran sustained heavy casualties and losses and were forced to flee under Iranian artillery fire.

In the southern fronts, parts of Iraqi positions were set ablaze by Iranian artillery fire on Saturday. Heavy casualties and losses were also inflicted on enemy troops in Shalacheh and Zayd operational theaters.

Iranian Muslim combatants shelled a convoy of Iraqi patrols which had attempted to infiltrate their positions in areas overlooking Yabis, southern fronts, Saturday inflicting casualties on enemy patrols and forcing them to flee. An enemy vehicle column was also shelled and sustained losses. Iraqi tanks operating in Yabis and in areas overlooking Ein-Khoush [spelling as received] southern fronts, sustained losses and their fire was silenced when they were shelled by Iranian forces Saturday.

Over the same period, Iraqi supply operations were checked in Halaleh and Naft-e Shah operational theaters. Some enemy patrol boats were forced to flee in areas overlooking Khorramshahr, the communique said.

Rumaylah Oil Site Raid Viewed

LD290957 Tehran IRNA in English 0845 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Bushehr, Sept 29, IRNA — Iranian jet-fighters bombed the computer control center of Rumaylah oil installations, southwest of Basra, at 11:15 hours GMT Sunday.

One of the pilots who took part in the operation, giving details on the raid said that following resumption of Iraqi attacks on Iran's residential areas, Air Force pilots were missioned to bomb Rumaylah oil installations Sunday. The installations, he added, are located in a very large oil region, through which parts of Iraqi oil production are being exported.

The installations are 50 kms southwest of Basra, about 90 kms west of the border.

The flight captain said that despite heavy anti-air fire of the enemy, all the pre-determined positions were pinned down and the jet-fighters returned to their bases safely.

After the bombardment, said the captain, seven or eight Iraqi war planes tried to chase Iranian jet-fighters but failed due to special tactics used by Iranian pilots.

Rumaylah oil installations were first bombed on Sept 23 by Iranian pilots during which parts of the installations were demolished, he said.

By performing these missions deep inside Iraqi territory, the Iranian Air Force pilots have proved their ability to demolish any target inside Iraq, he said.

Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves for Latin America

NC270823 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Besharati, who is carrying messages from President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i to the leaders of Brazil, Peru, and Argentina, left for these countries this morning at the head of a political and economic delegation. His trip is intended to broaden Iran's relations with these states, and he spoke to our correspondent before his departure.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Mr Besharati, please tell us which countries you will be visiting and what the objectives behind your trip are.

[Besharati] In the name of God Almighty. In accordance with the policy of expanding and consolidating relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and independent and nonaligned states, we are leaving for Brazil, Peru, and Argentina today with a message from the president.

You may know that our delegation to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit had some very useful meetings with the representatives of Brazil, Peru, and Argentina. The Brazilian agriculture minister visited our country to attend the 12th Asian Fair, and held a series of very productive talks with Iranian officials. We are visiting that country to continue these discusions, which will lead to the consolidation of the ties between us and ensure that the interests of both countries are met. We will also try to sign a note of agreement, which will be the precursor of a joint committee.

Peru, too, is a good country, and we are working to broaden relations with all three states.

There are countries in Latin America which have been somewhat successful in their serious struggle against domination by the military, which is the puppet of world arrogance. This trip is one way we can display our support for those fighting against any sort of foreign domination and its stooges.

[Correspondent] Thank you. [end recording]

Oil Minister Departs for Saudi, Kuwaiti Talks

LD271033 Tehran IRNA in English 1020 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 27, IRNA — Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh left here for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait Saturday morning as part of his trips to OPEC and non-OPEC countries.

Before his departure, Aqazadeh said that he will discuss with Saudi and Kuwaiti officials implementation of the plan to determine production quotas for OPEC member countries, oil prices, and ways to give a clearer prospect of the forthcoming OPEC meeting.

The oil minister added that he would possibly discuss regional issues with Kuwaiti and Saudi heads of state.

Aqazadeh termed implementation of the project to reduce OPEC's ceiling production as "very important" due to unstable oil market and problems facing OPEC members. He added that a joint decision by OPEC and non-OPEC countries will solve their problems and will have great effects on oil market.

The oil minister stressed that although oil prices have improved in comparison with the past, still it is far from official OPEC prices.

Aqazadeh's trip would possibly last for four days and he is to meet Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Kuwaiti emir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah.

The forthcoming OPEC meeting is to discuss observation of quotas by member countries in the long run, stabilisation of prices, and selling of oil.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 SEPTEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Lebanese Forces (LF) Executive Committee Chairman Samir Ja'Ja' warned that in the event of another attack across the contact lines, the LF will seek not only to regain its old positions but also to penetrate across the lines, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. He said the LF leaders had prior knowledge of the "Syrian attempt to penetrate our areas" though they did not know where the attack would be made. Confirming that the attacking force was able to infiltrate East Beirut because of Elie Hubayqah's contacts with some youths in Sodeco, Ja'Ja' announced that "suspect elements" along the contact lines have now been removed. The LF leader also expressed appreciation for Colonel Khali Kan'an, commander of the Lebanese Army's 5th Brigade, who was assassinated by gunmen early on 29 September. Beirut radio said that Kan'an was murdered by relatives of two LF militiamen who were killed in a 28 September clash with the Lebanese Army in the Monte Verde area of East Beirut. An LF statement on the clash had accused the Army of launching a "surprise attack" on an LF roadblock and condemned "irresponsible" officers acting in pursuit of "well-known personal objectives," according to the Voice of Lebanon.

As for the losses resulting from the fighting in East Beirut over the weekend, Beirut radio stated that 100 people were killed, 200 were wounded, and 55 are missing.

West Bank

Commenting on the appointment of Arab mayors for Hebron, Al-Birah, and Ramallah, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told *Ma'ariv* that the decision is part of Israel's policy to reinforce moderate, pro-Jordanian elements and undermine the status of PLO supporters. The appointments were "a Jordanian initiative," he said. Jerusalem radio reported earlier that the appointments are acceptable to Jordan and that the three men recently visited Amman. The Israeli authorities have warned the former Arab mayors of the three towns not to take action against the new mayors, the radio noted.

Jordan's minister for occupied territory viewed the appointments favorably in remarks reported by the Amman papers *Al-Dustur* and *Sawt Al-Sha'b*, stating that Jordan has decided to encourage local leaders to administer West Bank municipalities, which will receive funds from Jordan's West Bank development plan. On the other hand, a PLO official in Amman condemned the move, stressing that Israel should allow municipal elections in the occupied territories, Radio Monte Carlo reported. PNSF and PFLP officials in Damascus likewise denounced the appointments, the radio disclosed.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak discussed the results of the Alexandria summit in remarks reported by MENA, asserting that "for the first time Israel has agreed to an international conference" and stressing the importance of "continuing along this road."

Mubarak said he does not understand why "some parties are angry" at this achievement, adding that "some countries visited by the Israeli prime minister have attacked us" even though "relations between these countries and Israel continue to make headway."

Maghreb Affairs

Morocco — King Hassan II relieved Mohamed Karim Lamrani of the post of prime minister following Lamrani's request to resign for health reasons, Rabat radio announced. Hassan praised the "devotion and loyalty" displayed by Lamrani, who retains his position as head of the national phosphate company.

Algeria — President Chadli Bendjedid sharply criticized Moroccan-Israeli contacts in a speech broadcast by Algiers radio, stating that the Ifrane meeting in July "disturbed the atmosphere" throughout the Maghreb and allowed Israel's "entry" into the area through contacts, exchanges of delegations, and the presence of IDF officers "in the area of our borders."

Algeria must be vigilant, he said, because Israel is seeking to divide the Maghreb just as it succeeded in "shattering the ranks" in the Arab East. Bendjedid also drew attention to "shortcomings" in Algeria's internal situation, including the rapid growth in state subsidies for inefficient companies and agriculture.

Sudan

The SPLA's clandestine radio broadcast an announcement by the SPLA High Command reminding SPLA commanders that "the initial order to shoot down any and all unauthorized aircraft still stands." Any unauthorized convoys by land, river, or rail to Wau, Malakal, or Juba are to be ambushed and their contents distributed to the population, the statement added, warning the Sudanese Government and international relief organizations that they will be responsible for any losses incurred as a result of ignoring this order.

African Conference in Libya

The conference of African revolutionary and progressive forces adopted eight "practical resolutions" including the formation of an "African revolutionary force" to resist "aggression" against popular revolutions and liberation movements, according to a communique broadcast by Tripoli radio. The conference also resolved to establish a "revolutionary court," a radio station, a newspaper, and a permanent secretariat.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes hit a second "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 29 September, according to an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA.

Iran

Minister in Saudi Arabia — The oil minister held talks with his Saudi counterpart and with King Fahd, Tehran radio reported, noting that the discussions were held in a "friendly atmosphere" and covered issues of common concern, mutual relations, and future cooperation. Regarding the oil market, they discussed "methods of cooperation between the two countries for raising oil prices."

Protest to DRA — The Foreign Ministry protested to the DRA over the latter's "fabricated propaganda" about Iranian involvement in its internal affairs, Tehran radio noted.

DRA

A car bomb exploded near the Soviet trade center in Kabul 28 September, killing three Afghan civilians and causing serious material damage, Kabul radio announced.

In another development, BAKHTAR reported that 150 members of the Jamiat-e Eslami surrendered to government forces in Parwan Province.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 189 *30 September 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Najibullah Speaks on Elections, Economy ..... C 1
USSR's Murakhovskiy Departs Following Visit ..... C 1
Dost Returns From UN Session 29 Sep ..... C 1
Car Bomb Explodes Near Soviet Office in Kabul ..... C 1
    Tehran: Najibullah, Keshtmand Unhurt ..... C 1
Security Forces Seize Weapons, Explosives Near Kabul ..... C 1
150 'Counterrevolutionaries' Surrender in Parwan ..... C 2

BANGLADESH

Pakistan's Noorani Arrives, Meets Ershad ..... D 1
AFP: Bomb Explodes at Opposition Rally ..... D 1
    AFP Reports Further ..... D 1
PTI Cited on Shanti Bahini Kill 28 in Chittagong *[AFP]* ..... D 1

INDIA

Foreign Minister Returns From UN; Views Meetings ..... E 1
    Delhi Reports Shultz-Shankar Meeting ..... E 1
Vice President on Aid to Frontline African States ..... E 1
Spokesman Views Soviet Delegation's Visit 20-27 Sep ..... E 1

PAKISTAN

Yaqub Khan on Afghanistan, Relations With India ..... F 1
MRD Committee Views Worsening Domestic Situation *[THE MUSLIM 18 Sep]* ..... F 1
Alertness Urged in Defense of Possible Indian Attack *[HAIDER 20 Sep]* ..... F 2
Paper Supports Latest Junejo Stand on Kashmir *[THE MUSLIM 22 Sep]* ..... F 2
Commentary Defends Nuclear Agreement With PRC ..... F 2

IRAN

Musavi Says War To Continue Until 'Ultimate Victory' ..... I 1
    Warns Supporters of Saddam ..... I 1
    Comments on War Efforts, Revenue 'Slump' ..... I 1
Kabul Version of Mojahedin, Forces in Herat Denied ..... I 1
Maneuvers Mark 1981 Break of Iraqi Siege of Abadan ..... I 1
KEYHAN Says People Ready 'To Create Biggest Epic' *[22 Sep]* ..... I 2
Iraqi POW's on Saddam's 'Sinister' Motives in War ..... I 3
    POW's Ask To Go to Battlefronts ..... I 3
Units Continue To Depart for War Fronts ..... I 4
    Combat Specialists Leave ..... I 4
    'Specialized' Forces Depart ..... I 4
Khuzestan Combat Forces Leave ..... I 4
Paper Comments on Government's 'New Economic Plan *[KEYHAN 17 Sep]* ..... I 4
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 5
    Communique No 2,609 ..... I 5
    Positions in Iraq Shelled ..... I 6
    100 Iraqis Killed; 2 Bases Captured ..... I 6

Najibullah Speaks on Elections, Economy

LD292219 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Under the title: Party Plans Are the People's Plans, a democratic conference was held in Kabul today. Comrade Najibullah, PDPA Central Committee general secretary participated in the conference and spoke on the politico-military situation in the country. He shed light on the great task that the party and state are pursuing as regards national reconciliation and the expansion and consolidation of state power and administration.

In a part of his speech, Comrade Najibullah said: The election work of local organs of state power and administration has been successfully concluded in all the provinces and districts. Some 85 percent of the voters have participated in these elections.

Further on in his speech, Comrade Najibullah emphasized the importance of the draft constitution, which will be published in the country's press in the near future to elicit opinions on it, as well as the fundamental draft and approval of the 1986-1991 socioeconomic development plan and the speeding up of the national economy's growth.

Following the victory of the April Revolution, this plan is a great social economic development program which has been drawn up in consideration of the production power and the country's resources, the realization of which is based upon the fraternal assistance of the socialist countries, and the Svoiet Union above all.

It has been envisaged that our national economy will grow 26 percent during the 5 years; the volume of industrial products by 38 percent; and the volume of agricultural material from 14 to 16 percent.

Comrade Najibullah stated that such results can only be achieved when all tasks are implemented in accordance with the 19th PDPA Central Committee plenum's resolutions with a spirit of responsibility and discipline. [passage omitted]

USSR's Murakhovskiy Departs Following Visit

LD292218 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, who, heading a Soviet delegation, came to Kabul to take part in the sixth session of the Permanent Commission of Economic Cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, left for his country this afternoon.

Present at Kabul International Airport were: Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Comrade Major General Gholam Faruq Yaqubi, candidate Politburo member and the DRA minister of state security; Comrade Niaz Mohammad Mohmand, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and head of the DRA State Planning Committee Comrade Mohammad Aziz; Major General Sayd Mohammad Golabzoy, minister of international affairs; some other members of the Council of Ministers and Soviet ambassador in Kabul Petrovich Mozhayev and some members of the embassy. [passage omitted]

Dost Returns From UN Session 29 Sep

LD300705 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul, September 29, BAKHTAR: Shah Mohammed Dost, foreign minister of the DRA, after participating in the 41st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and special sessions of that body in relations to the independence of Namibia, returned home today.

Car Bomb Explodes Near Soviet Office in Kabul

LD291709 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] A large amount of explosive substances which the counterrevolutionaries had placed inside an automobile near Alauddin school close to the USSR trade center in Kabul, exploded yesterday. The explosion took place at a time when school children were leaving the school. Two school children, Mohammad Amin and Bahramoddin, and shopkeeper Sufi Mohammad, were killed and one Sarandoy private was injured as a result of the explosion. In addition, there was serious material damage.

Dear citizens, this crime has been carried out by elements linked to imperialist subversive circles who hate our people. If you have any information about the perpetrators of the crime, please contact telephones [Kabul] 21 100 and 21 402. In this way you would be accomplishing your patriotic duty in assisting the security organs in the struggle against criminals.

Tehran: Najibullah, Keshtmand Unhurt

LD300810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] While attending a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, the head and prime minister of the Afghan regime escaped unhurt from an explosion placed by Muslim Afghan revolutionaries.

According to Kabul radio, the explosion, which took place near the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, left three dead and one injured.

According to this report, at the time of the explosion, the head of the Afghan regime and his prime minister were attending a dinner reception at the Soviet Embassy.

Security Forces Seize Weapons, Explosives Near Kabul

LD291712 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Our country's vigilant security forces foiled an attempt by the savage counterrevolutionaries to bring a quantity of weapons and explosives into Kabul in order to create fear, disrupt security, and kill our innocent citizens.

A BIA correspondent reports that as a result of this timely action which took place in Kabul's environs, a rocket-launcher together with five rockets, four different types of Chinese and English-made weapons together with large quantities of ammunition and explosives with detonators were seized by our security forces.

150 'Counterrevolutionaries' Surrender in Parwan

LD300703 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul, September 29, BAKHTAR: A group of 150 armed Afghan counter-revolution attached to the Jamiat-e-Eslami criminal band, along with their ringleader, surrendered themselves to the Armed Forces of the DRA in Parwan Province, north of the country.

Mohammh [word indistinct] the ringleader said in an interview that the very active policy of national reconciliation of the PDPA and the state of the DRA have convinced him and his men to lay down weapons and to join the Armed Forces of the DRA for securing nation-wide peace in the country.

He confessed that his group has been trained by American and Chinese instructors in the military camps of the counter-revolutionaries in Pakistan, and was sent to the territory of the DRA for committing subversive deeds.

Pakistan's Noorani Arrives, Meets Ershad

BK261630 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pakistan's minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, arrived in Dhaka today on a 3-day visit to Bangladesh. A former Pakistan ambassador to Bangladesh and now an additional foreign secretary, Mr Tanvir Ahmed Khan, is accompanying him. Mr Noorani will go to Urirchar tomorrow to hand over to Bangladesh one mosque and 40 houses built by Pakistan for the cyclone victims.

The visiting Pakistan state minister called on President Ershad at Banga Bhavan in Dhaka this evening. He handed over to the president a letter of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and conveyed fraternal greetings from the Government and the people of Pakistan.

AFP: Bomb Explodes at Opposition Rally

BK271338 Hong Kong AFP in English 1336 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Dhaka, Sept 27 (AFP) — A bomb exploded near the speakers' platform during an opposition rally in Dhaka Saturday, injuring at least three people, eyewitnesses said.

It was not immediately clear if opposition leader Sheikh Hasina Wajed, who was giving a speech when the blast occurred, or other leaders on the platform had been hurt.

The bomb exploded a few yards (metres) from the raised wooden platform while Sheikh Hasina, leader of an eight-party opposition alliance headed by the Awami League, was calling on people to boycott next month's presidential election.

She was speaking at a public meeting in a Dhaka square.

One eyewitness said he saw volunteers carrying an injured man through the panicking crowd after the explosion.

AFP Reports Further

BK271514 Hong Kong AFP in English 1509 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Dhaka, Sept 27 (AFP) — Fourteen people were injured after a bomb exploded near the speakers' platform during an opposition rally in Dhaka Saturday, eyewitnesses and doctors said.

Opposition leader Sheikh Hasina Wajed, who was giving a speech when the blast occurred, and other leaders on the platform escaped uninjured, party officials said.

The bomb was apparently thrown from a balcony overlooking the public square where the rally was being held, party sources said. [passage omitted]

Three people were injured in the blast, and 11 were hurt when opposition supporters assaulted a number of people in the crowd and seized two people they believed were responsible for the explosion, eyewitnesses said.

Ten people were admitted to hospital, three of them suffering splinter wounds, a doctor in the emergency ward at Dhaka's medical college hospital said.

Four others were released after treatment.

Police refused to comment immediately on the explosion.

Party volunteers seized two people they believed to be responsible for the blast and attacked and injured 11 people in the crowd, eyewitnesses said.

Sheikh Hasina was criticising military ruler President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and accusing him of forcing a farcical presidential election against the will of the people at the moment of the explosion, eyewitnesses said.

She continued her speech after the blast, accusing the government of trying to gag the opposition and scare it into silence.

Her alliance would hold protest rallies and meetings from Sunday to protest the explosion, she added.

A similar explosion in the same square during a rally for former President Khandakar Moshtaque Ahmed in May 1981 left one person dead and a dozen injured.

Bangladesh's main opposition parties have said that they will boycott the presidential election, due to be held October 15, on the grounds that free and fair polls are not possible under martial law.

Lieutenant General Ershad, who recently joined the ruling Jatiya Party and was immediately appointed party chairman, is standing as a Jatiya candidate.

PTI Cited on Shanti Bahini Kill 28 in Chittagong

BK271542 Hong Kong AFP in English 1532 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 27 (AFP) — Tribal guerrillas gunned down 28 people and injured 40 others in a pre-dawn attack this week in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh, the *Press Trust of India* (PTI) said Saturday.

Members of the banned Shanti Bahini group raided a crowded shopping centre in Ajodhya District Monday and opened fire indiscriminately, PTI said, quoting "border intelligence sources" in India's eastern Tripura State.

About 20 guerrillas fired at non-tribal settlers, while others held up Bangladeshi troops and para-military forces trying to reach the trouble spot from Mati Ranga District, PTI said. As they fled, the guerrillas left notices declaring "quit Chittagong Hill Tracts," a reference to the resettlement of plains people in the area by the Bangladeshi Government, PTI said.

The Shanti Bahini guerrillas, active since the early 1970's, spearhead an autonomy campaign in a 13,000-square-kilometre (5,200-square-mile) area of the hill tracts bordering the Indian states of Tripura and Mizoram and the western tip of Burma.

Foreign Minister Returns From UN; Views Meetings

BK291636 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Exderpt] The external affairs minister, Mr Shiv Shankar, said that the main thrust of India's efforts at the current UN General Assembly session is to canvas support for the South African people, help the Frontline States in facing Pretoria's reprisals and persuade nuclear-weapon-powers to stop all tests. Mr Shiv Shankar who returned to New Delhi today after attending the session in New York was speaking in an interview with All India Radio. He said he met the foreign ministers of 40 to 50 countries and discussed with them the steps to help the Frontline States. Mr Shiv Shankar referred to the recent 6-nation disarmament conference at Ixtapa, Mexico, and said India has now taken the initiative at the UN General Assembly to urge the nonsuperpower countries making nuclear weapons to stop all nuclear testing.

Mr Shiv Shankar said he impressed upon the Chinese foreign minister the need to resolve all differences at the political level and not through occupation of territory as they did in Sumdorong Chu. With the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shiv Shankar discussed the preliminary steps to be taken in connection with Mr Gorbachev's visit to India. The visit is scheduled to take place in November. [passage omitted]

Delhi Reports Shultz-Shankar Meeting

BK260906 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] India and the United States have agreed not to allow extraneous issues to come in the way of bilateral relations. The external affairs minister, Mr Shiv Shankar, and the U.S. secretary of state, Mr Shultz, also agreed to further consolidate bilateral ties during their 1/2 hour meeting at the United Nations yesterday. The two leaders affirmed that mutual differences on global issues should not be taken as animosity. Mr Shiv Shankar underlined the need for greater communication between two countries at the political and official levels. He briefed Mr Shultz on the outcome of the recent nonaligned summit at Harare.

Mr Shultz appreciated India's role both at the summit and in the movement. He observed that as the two largest democracies — India and the U.S. — are bound to have their own independent assessment on international issues, but this should not be allowed to come in the way of strengthening mutual ties.

Vice President on Aid to Frontline African States

BK290404 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] India will strive to ensure that the Frontline African States are not affected by the retaliatory measures of the racist Pretoria regime following the economic sanctions against it. Talking to the AIR [All India Radio] correspondent in New Delhi before his departure for Botswana, the vice president, Mr Venkataraman, said adequate measures will be taken in this regard by the Nonaligned Movement and by India as chairman of the African front. He expressed the hope that his visit will help in identifying problems contronting the Frontline States. The vice president who has gone on a 4-day visit to Botswana will participate in the independence day celebrations of that country to be held in the capital Gaborone. He is accompanied by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Eduardo Faleiro, and a high-level delegation.

Spokesman Views Soviet Delegation's Visit 20-27 Sep

BK261441 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service
in English 1429 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The official spokesman stated the following on Sept 26, 1986:

"The Soviet delegation led by V.F. Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, held talks on Indo-Soviet economic relations with the Indian delegation led by the Foreign Secretary A.P. Venkateswaran. Mordvinov is presently in India on a seven day visit from September 20 to September 27. During his stay he called on Dr Manmohan Singh, deputy chairman of Planning Commission, Vasant Sathe, minister of energy, K. C. Pant, minister of steel and mines, Foreign Secretary A. P. Venkateswaran, B. Krishnamurthy, chairman of Steel Authority of India, M. M. Kohli, secretary, Department of Power, A.N. Varma, secretary, Department of Coal, and G. V. Ramachandran. secretary, Petroleum.

Mordvinov held extensive discussions on Indo-Soviet relations, on subjects which came up during prime minister's visit to Moscow, and also on new projects of Indo-Soviet cooperation in order to prepare the ground for the visit of General Secretary Gorbachev to India later this year. The discussions were held in cordial and friendly atmosphere marked by mutual understanding."

Yaqub Khan on Afghanistan, Relations With India

BK300524 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] At the United Nations, Pakistan said that such a time frame for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan should be formulated which will make the Soviet forces withdraw within a short period. Addressing the General Assembly, the Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that now the focus of political settlement is agreement on a short time frame for the withdrawl of Soviet forces. He welcomed the Soviet Union's recent announcement on the withdrawal of six regiments as a first step. But, he said, what is needed is not only a token withdrawal but also the early withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that the UN Charter has been flagrantly violated by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. This has endangered Pakistan's security as well.

Referring to the UN-sponsored indirect talks in Geneva, he said that these talks had reached an extremely important stage. He assured the UN secretary general and his personal representative of Pakistan's total support and paid tribute to them for their efforts for a political settlement. He expressed the hope that the UN General Assembly will once again make a decision calling for the ending of the foreign military intervention in Afghanistan soon, for the restoration of its freedom, sovereignity, and non-aligned status, and for the return of the Afghan refugees.

On relations with India, he said that Pakistan is continuing its efforts to establish good neighborly relations and Pakistan believes that its dispute with India over the Kashmir issue will be settled peacefully according to the UN resolutions and the Simla agreement.

In his detailed address on various topics, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan also referred to the situation in the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war, Kampuchea, South Africa, Zambia, disarmament, nonproliferation of nuclear arms, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SARC], and other economic issues.

The foreign minister reiterated Pakistan's determination to take full efforts to prevent terrorism and drug trafficking.

MRD Committee Views Worsening Domestic Situation

BK261135 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
18 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] Karachi, Sept 17 — The MRD Central Action Committee meeting which concluded here late in the night on Sept 14/15 has strongly protested against the use of 'Delta Force' and other foreign agencies to investigate into the recent hijacking incident in Karachi.

One of the resolutions adopted by the meeting and released today by the Secretary-General, Malik Qasim, at a press briefing this afternoon at 70 Clifton, said such actions amount to permitting foreign interference in the country's domestic affairs. It expressed the apprehension that such measures on the part of the government may lead to hatching a conspiracy against a brotherly Muslim country.

The resolution expressed its grave concern over the deteriorating law and order situation and accused the regime of deliberately creating lawlessness in an effort to prolong its rule. It referred to the increasing number of daylight robberies, the gruesome murders of diplomats, the hijacking incident, and the spreading dacoits' rule in the interior of Sind and said a situation was being created to justify the imposition of another Martial Law.

The briefing session at which Malik Qasim also announced the decisions of the Central Action Committee meeting, was also attended by Ms Benazir Bhutto, Mushtaq Mirza of the PDP [Pakistan Democratic Party], Iqbal Haider, and Pervez Saleh of the QMA [Qaumi Mahaz-I-Azadi].

Malik Qasim said the meeting has directed the MRD leadership in the four provinces to fix dates for public meetings to be addressed by leaders of all the component parties. The first meeting is to be held in NWFP by Oct 10 — the exact date and venue is to be announced by the NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province] MRD. The next meeting of the Central Action Committee will be held a day after the public meeting.

He also announced the measures to mobilise and activate the MRD, which included organisation and election of provincial as well as district level bodies of the alliance within one month.

He said it has been decided that each provincial body will observe "weeks" on burning problems faced by the people such as unemployment, closure of educational institutions, lawlessness, and demands of labour and the students.

Malik Qasim regretted publication of reports in a section of the press, giving misleading versions of discussion at the MRD meeting. He said the MRD has not placed any responsibility of what has happened following the Independence Day meetings on any party. "The decision was unanimous and the achievement or discredit is to be shared by all", he said.

He disclosed that a number of MRD leaders and workers — in hundreds — are still behind the bars including PPP [Pakistan People's Party] Secretary Information, a former Speaker Shaikh Rafiq and Rana Shaukat Mahmood.

In another resolution the MRD meeting strongly condemned the atrocities committed by the law enforcing agencies in Sind and other parts of the country and demanded release of arrested leaders and workers and withdrawal of cases against them.

Other resolutions supported demands of the labour and student communities and urged lifting of ban on students bodies and unions.

The meeting demanded reinstatement of all retrenched workers including senior journalist of NPT papers of Lahore. It also demanded restoration of publication of all banned newspapers including *Musawaat*, *Sadaqat*, *Al Fatah*, and *Tahrik*.

Alertness Urged in Defense of Possible Indian Attack

BK290845 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu 20 Sep 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Revelations About Conspiracy To Attack Pakistan"]

[Text] *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, published in Calcutta, has revealed in an article that the Soviet Union is constantly pressuring India to attack Pakistan. It says the Soviet Union is active in stimulating India's feelings that, if Pakistan makes an atomic bomb, India's military supremacy in this region will be terminated, so it should do something before the event. The paper adds that the feeling in the Indian External Affairs Ministry is becoming stronger and stronger that the Soviet Union and India together should definitely do something to weaken Pakistan, since it has become stronger than it needs to be with the manufacture of an atomic bomb and the acquisition of a huge quantity of arms from the United States.

The article goes on to claim that Pakistan has the capacity to manufacture an atomic bomb and can explode one at a place of its choosing on short notice. According to the paper, the Soviet Union has also suggested to India that September to December will be a suitable time to attack Pakistan.

The revelations of *Ananda Bazar Patrika* about an attack on Pakistan cannot be ignored. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union cannot risk a direct encounter with Pakistan in view of the prevailing situation in Afghanistan. It also knows that, in case of its direct involvement, the United States will also plunge into the war, engulfing the whole region in flames and blood. However, the Soviet Union may push India to the forefront to fulfill its resolution. Earlier, when Indira Gandhi was prime minister, all the Sikhs in India were enraged by the government's military action at the Golden Temple. She schemed to attack Pakistan in the month of September. Several international papers revealed this Indian plan, and some of them carried proof as well. Due to the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi, however, the resolutions of the Government of India to attack Pakistan failed miserably. Now that this kind of talk is cropping up again, it cannot be dismissed as mistaken in the face of overall accounts of Indian tendencies.

Indian occupation of Pakistani territory on the Siachen Glacier, allegations of Pakistan's training Sikhs, Indian propaganda against Pakistan on manufacturing nuclear arms, activities of Indians in some areas of Sind, and the Indian border violations in Azad Kashmir all point to the fact that India's intentions are not good. Under these circumstances, the duty of the Government of Pakistan is to review the situation seriously, make a sound analysis of the circumstances, and make every effort to keep the country united. In this region, Pakistan wants peace and stability and does not want the region engulfed in the flames of war. The Governments of Pakistan and India have to wage a war against poverty and resolve the problems of the people in their respective countries. But despite all its good intentions, if the Government of Pakistan has to defend itself on the battlefield, there should be no laxness in taking the proper steps at the appropriate time. The people of Pakistan should be well prepared and alert in their defense. The Government of Pakistan should also desist from any indifference in discharging its duties.

Paper Supports Latest Junejo Stand on Kashmir

BK291018 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
22 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Junejo on Kashmir"]

[Text] Prime Minister Junejo's latest pronouncement on the Kashmir dispute while on a tour of Azad Kashmir is forthright and consistent with UN resolutions on the subject. Under a mask of piety and peace India has been able to disenfranchise Kashmiri Muslims and has clung on to Kashmir against the considered weight of International law and opinion. Long speeches, tall talk, and poorly-thought-out campaigns to wrest Kashmir from illegal Indian dominion has disserved the majority of Kashmiris and their supporters in Pakistan. India has now started hosting international sporting events at Srinagar to parade before the world the reality of their hold on Kashmir and to rub in on Pakistan the seeming futility of renewing their case on Kashmir. But so tenuous is the Indian hold that during a recent cricket one-dayer between Australia and India at Srinagar, Kashmiri spectators were required to be registered before they could enter the cricket ground.

The issue of self-determination is not moribund; therefore, it is incumbent for Kashmiris on both sides of the border to continue contesting Indian control of their homeland. Junejo's reiteration of Pakistan's stance on the question of Kashmiri self-determination should give fresh spirit to the people of Kashmir that their cause is not hopeless. History is against India on the question of Kashmir.

But history is on the side of Pakistan. India was able to dominate Kashmir, partly through an act of imperial brigandage, partly through Pakistani mishandling, and partly through Kashmiri quislings. To date, domestic instability in Pakistan has not helped the Kashmir cause. If Pakistan can get its act together on a democratic footing then India will begin to have second thoughts on maintaining its colonial control on Kashmir.

Commentary Defends Nuclear Agreement With PRC

BK270714 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1715 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The prime minister of Pakistan, in a speech made in Azad Kashmir recently, reiterated that the agreement recently signed between Pakistan and China for cooperation in the nuclear field was exclusively designed for peaceful purposes. He said no other country, especially those in the region, should feel any apprehension in this regard.

The agreement has clearly mentioned that the material supplied by China to Pakistan for the purposes of research and development in nuclear technology would be governed by the safeguards laid down by the International Atomic Agency [name as heard]. An inspection of this shows incontrovertibly that no covert objectives are contemplated. It has been specifically mentioned that the cooperating nations will participate in the realm of development in the region of agriculture, medicine, and power, the areas in which Pakistan has already been conducting research and has already made some positive advances. But to make further progress in this sort of crucial research, it needed some valuable assistance.

Pakistan believes that nuclear technology for military purposes used by the Third World countries is a luxury, which they can ill afford. It has held that to build a nuclear arsenal would not only take much time to be of any use but is likely to promote an armaments race, which could not serve any useful purpose. It has always aligned itself with those countries who want the Indian Ocean region to be nuclear-free zone. The immense capital invested for the purpose can more suitably be utilized for raising the standard of living of the people. This is exactly what Pakistan is aiming at.

It was recently stated that the energy situation in Pakistan is very precarious. With the delays in the setting up of the power houses at the Port Qasim plant and in the completion of the hub [dam] project, there is certainty that Pakistan would be faced with considerable [power] load shedding in the year 1988 to 1992. And with the possible increase in demand, the need for heavier load shedding is likely to continue.

Nuclear power production is necesary to meet our demands. The agreement between Pakistan and China to cooperate is a link in the chain. It is most surprising that a country in the region continues to cry loud against possibilities which do not exist, while it itself has openly developed its military nuclear potential. The charge that Pakistan is making nuclear weapons has been refused [as heard] time and again from responsible quarters. Instead of accepting facts on their face value, they are being represented as a threat, even while the same party is building an arsenal of additional weapons — larger than any country in the whole of Asia. Mutual trust is the only ground on which positive pattern of peace can be built. Such a trust can only emerge out of admitting the reality as spelt out by either side. It is no service to peace to work for the breakdown of mutual respect by constantly hammering on a charge, which has been spelt out as having no legs to stand upon.

China has once again proved itself a real friend to Pakistan by agreeing to help it improve its potential in nuclear research and development for peaceful purposes. Even so for supressing any doubt, it has insisted on a type of safeguards which may be necessary and to which Pakistan has readily consented.

Musavi Says War To Continue Until 'Ultimate Victory'

LD291237 Tehran IRNA in English 1202 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Shiraz, Fars Prov., Sept 29, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi stressed here Monday that the war will continue until ultimate victory. "Today is the Day of Resistance for the sake of Islam and Koranic values", he said in an interview upon his arrival here.

The prime minister who arrived here to inaugurate the Ph.D. course in chemistry at Shiraz University, was welcomed at the airport by provincial governor general, theologians, civilian and military officials and relatives of martyrs and crippled of the Iraqi imposed war.

The prime minister said that Iran's policies were based on Islamic principles, adding that the Islamic Republic of Iran would not stand any mischief in the world and from any power.

He hoped that the great enthusiasm among the nation to rush to war fronts would lead to smashing and dealing detrimental blows on Saddam's regime.

Speaking on government's policies towards tribes, he said that a high tribal council is to be formed with the membership of a number of ministers, to be chaired by himself. It will be comprised of two political and development sections to be stationed in the ministries of interior and construction jihad.

The prime minister praised devotion of tribesmen and their participation in the war, their knowledge of Islam and their acts of bravery in the fronts.

Warns Supporters of Saddam

LD291933 Tehran IRNA in English 1900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Shiraz, Fars Prov., Sept 29, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi in a warning to backers of the Iraqi regime said that Iraq cannot attack merchant ships and Sirri Island without the apparant help of the reactionary countries in the region.

Musavi advised these reactionary states to cease supporting Saddam, although, he added, the aid seems to be decreasing daily according to reports reaching Iran.

Addressing a group of directors and executive officials of Fars Province, Musavi said that Ba'thist regime of Iraq is badly demoralized economically, politically, and militarily. He added that Iraq's supporters are already contemplating the replacement of the Ba'thist regime.

The prime minister stressed that after "Val-Fajr 8" (in Al-Faw) and Mehran operations, the volume of news covered by foreign news agencies, regarding the deteriorating condition of Iraq has greatly increased, indicating the severe blows inflicted on the Baghdad government during these operations

On economic issues, the premier described this year as the year of a great test, adding that if Iran successfully carries out its plans, "as of next year we will be able to prove that oil does not influence the fate of the country."

Prime Minister Musavi further said that reducing dependence on oil does not mean Iran will halt construction and development activities, but he added, through great efforts and dedication revenues would be diversified and significant steps taken to expand agriculture and other projects.

Comments on War Efforts, Revenue 'Slump'

LD291758 Tehran IRNA in English 1741 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text]Shiraz, Fars Prov., Sept 29, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi said here Monday that the slump in the country's foreign exchange revenues has not affected the Iranian war efforts.

The prime minister made the remarks in a speech to a group of local theologians here adding that the government has tried to prevent any damage to the fundamental development plans of the country.

Iranian executive organizations are ready to tolerate any pressure in order not to be forced to request foreign loans, he said.

Musavi said that enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran had exerted economic pressures on Iran in order to push it to compromise.

But, Musavi said, the Iranian people will never abandon their revolutionary principles. He noted that what has caused the government to continue to move in the way of the Islamic Revolution is the people's resistance against difficulties.

On the government's policy on renovation of the war-damaged areas throughout the country Musavi said that his government believes that its constructive power should remain superior to the destructive power of enemy.

Kabul Version of Mojahedin, Forces in Herat Denied

LD291654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Our country's Foreign Affairs Ministry, in a letter, formally protested against the Kabul regime's recent fabricated propaganda vis-a-vis the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the latest clashes between the mojahedin and the joint government troops and the occupying forces in Herat. It has been stressed in this protest letter that blaming neighbors for the difficulties facing that country is not acceptable to the Islamic Republic of Iran and that a continuation of such propaganda will certainly lead to undesirable consequences.

Maneuvers Mark 1981 Break of Iraqi Siege of Abadan

LD282318 Tehran IRNA in English 1734 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text]Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Sept 28, IRNA — Mock maneuvers of the historical 'Thamen-ol-A'emmeh' operations, which successfully shattered the nearly year long Iraqi siege of Abadan were staged at Bandar-e Mahshahr, southeast of here, Saturday.

The heroic operations launched on September 27, 1981 were hailed by the world's leading military experts as the 'biggest ever' military offensive since the World War II.

In a three-pronged attack from Fayazi, Abadan-Mahshahr road and Marad Iran's Muslim combatants laid siege to the Iraqi troops and liberated the city. Later, to play down Iran's victory, Saddam Husayn claimed that the Iraqi Army had withdrawn from the eastern banks of Karoun [spelling as received] River as a tactical move.

The mock maneuvers were seen by Minister of the Interior 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi and Friday prayers leaders of Khuzestan Province.

KEYHAN Says People Ready 'To Create Biggest Epic'

PM291425 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Sep 86 p 2

[Editorial: "On the Threshold of Creating History's Biggest Epic"]

[Excerpts] The Muslim people of Iran are a nation of epics and, as history shows, this people proves its existence and identity to the world through rebellions, movements, and epics. [passage omitted]

Now the Muslim people of Iran are about to create the biggest epic of its existence, and for the past 6 years they have given all they have to create a great and glorious epic and have entered the arena of devotion, sacrifice, holy war, and resistance.

Our people have put behind them 6 years of fire and blood along about 1,300 km of the war front against the Ba'thist enemy. Despite all the destruction, damage, looting, and killing, the people have become younger, happier, and more determined, and they have made their presence felt on the spot. They have never shown defeat, regret, or fatigue on their proud faces. [passage omitted]

The wave of support for the war fronts by the warriors is occurring despite all the economic pressures that have been placed on them, even before the conspiracy of lowered oil prices. The lack of clear planning and other executive shortages weigh heavy on the people. But despite all this, it seems that the revolution enjoys the never ending mobilization of a dedicated manpower. All this, we can definitely say, is because our people's capabilities and natural gifts have been utilized.

The secret of the massive and never ending movement of this country's young and old to the war fronts can be found in their justice-seeking and epic-creating spirit. They are meanwhile tolerating the most severe pressures of inflation because of the economic, social, and political conditions of the people and the government. [passage omitted]

This is also why from the two strategies of "peace, negotiations, and compromise" and "war until victory," the high dignity and the martyr-seeking spirit of the Muslim people of Iran have chosen the latter. By accepting this strategy's high price, it has poured forth its life, wealth, and its loved ones.

At present, one can find different motivations behind this "strategy for peace." Inside the country it is being supported by a limited and small group, and outside the country it has the support of the leaders of countries and their puppets, linked either to the Eastern or Western blocs.

In the Western bloc we see the United States and the regional countries as the more prominent nations with the most interests. It is their fear of the upward swing in Iranian victories that has plunged them into a nightmare and has caused them to make devilish moves to stop the war. This is why they are giving unlimited help to strengthen the Iraqi regime and prevent its collapse.

The Eastern bloc is regarding the situation of revolutionary and Islamic Iran, including the war with Iraq, with an interest-seeking eye and a kind of ideological jealosy. They say in their own diplomatic tone: This useless and meaningless war has to come to an end as quickly as possible, through negotiations. They do not even pay the slightest attention to the interests of our innocent people or their lost rights; they do not even show our needs any respect, and are incapable of understanding our reasons.

Either they are weak in their analyses or else they do not welcome the Islamic Republic of Iran's victories which are creating a third alternative in politics and ideology to the world's traditional division into two blocs. Iran's victory will increase this alternative's influence and prestige on the international scene, and this is not very pleasant for them.

Inside the country, the reality is that there are various groups who bring up the peace slogan for different reasons and motives.

The first group comprises the treasonous counterrevolutionaries who in their search for power have become so stupid and blind that they have bought the indignity of compromise and cooperation with the enemy of the Iranian people. They want to use the facilities of a falling regime in order to safeguard their own forces and they have acted in such a way that they have become the spearhead of meanness vis-a-vis a great popular revolution.

The second group is made up of those who, because of their particular social makeup or else because of a lack of correct indoctrination by ideological officials, are unable to match their lives with wartime conditions and difficulties. They are not able to tolerate or understand the war because they are dominated by worldly concerns.

The third group often cites figures relating to the consequences of the war, the human and economic losses, the political, cultural, and psychological results. They talk about the profiteers, the increase in the services' sector, rising unemployment, inflation, shortages, and other such issues.

Of course, no one is denying the devastating consequences of the war, but there are those who, without presenting any particular plan or strategy, only say that the continuation of the war is unwise — those whose methods and political stances unmatched to the rest of the revolution fell into opposition with the leadership and the rulers of the revolution from the beginning over the manner of conducting relations with the United States, and over the occupation of the U.S. Embassy. They think the slogan "war, war until victory" or "strategy of war until victory" are devilish slogans which will achieve nothing but destruction. It is interesting to note that they attribute their reasoning to a verse of the Koran, while at the same time they believe that the Koran contains nothing on the establishment of a regime or politics or economics. They believe that in general one cannot and should not take from the Koran details of running a war, a revolution, or the methods of managing a country.

There have been many replies for those who think that the slogan of establishing peace with Saddam is something that has appeared to them out of the blue so that they may put it to paper. But perhaps the best reply was Saddam's latest peace proposal, because the four-point plan suggested in his peace proposal shows his wicked nature. Saddam's open letter and the reply to it by the Islamic Republic of Iran officials was in reality a sort of unofficial and indirect negotiation for those people who believe in the "war war until victory" slogan.

Saddam, who is in the weakest political, military, and economic position, has turned Iraq into a base for those disgraced counterrevolutionaries who have been kicked out of Europe, and he continues his devilish and everlasting enmity against the Islamic Republic of Iran. He leaves the officials and our people no choice other than to force the world to punish the aggressor or else to punish the war criminal at an Islamic tribunal.

To understand this issue is not so hard, as it has been stated many times. It is the key to understanding many secrets, such as why the leadership insists on continuing the war, and why the people welcome the chance of going to the fronts. [passage omitted]

Iraqi POW's on Saddam's 'Sinister' Motives in War

NC290932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Telephone report by unidentified Radio Tehran correspondent in Ahvaz on meeting between nine captured commanders and officers of Iraqi units and "combatants of Islam" — recorded]

[Text] Nine officers and commanders of units of Iraq's Armed Forces who were captured by the brave combatants of Islam in the course of the Muslim Iranian people's 6-year holy defensive war expressed the wish to meet with combatants of Islam and answer their questions on Iraq's imposed war on Iran. This request having been acceded to by officials, these officers met with a number of combatants of Islam. The officers were Staff Colonel (Nazir Sa'ib Kazim), commander of the 3d Battery of the 10th Artillery Division; Staff Colonel ('Abd al-Kazim Husayn 'Abbud), commander of the 111th Brigade at Al-Faw port; Lieutenant Colonel (Sa'id 'Abd al-Hamid Hamid), commander of the 705th Battalion; Staff Lieutenant Colonel ('Adnan Razi Sami), commander of the 9th Brigade of the 333d Special Forces Battalion; Lieutenant Colonel (Dawud Salman Hisham), commander of the 3d Brigade of the 96th Cavalry Battalion; Flight Major (Muhammad Mahmud Shakir), acting commander of the 69th [word indistinct] of the Iraqi Air Force; 1st Lieutenant (Muhammad 'Aziz), commander of Iraq's Al-'Ummayah mobilization forces; 2d Lieutenant (Majid Jalil 'Abbas], commander of the surface-to-sea missile base in Al-'Ummayah region; and 2d Lieutenant ('Abbas Fadhil Hasan).

All the officers expressed their satisfaction (?at this meeting) and announced their readiness to answer questions from the combatants of Islam.

In answer to one such question, Staff Col (Nazir Sa'ib Kazim) explained Saddam's motive in sparking off the war and said: The leaders of Iraq's Ba'thist Party, acting on the orders of colonialists and world arrogance, started this war to defeat the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Saddam's propaganda portrayed it as a war to defend Iraq. However, Iraq's Armed Forces now fully understand that the truth is that Saddam fomented the war, and it can be said that at present more than 90 percent of Iraq's Armed Forces oppose Saddam. Col (Nazar) continued: Sad-dam has no confidence in the Iraqi soldiers' ability to defend their bunkers and he entirely depends, as he has confessed, on long-range weapons. This shows that after 6 years of war the Iraqi soldier feels incapable. Asked by another combatant of Islam about the morale of the Iraqi Armed Forces, Staff Col ('Abd al-Kazim), commander of the Iraqi Army in the Al-Faw region, said: After the revelation of Saddam's aggressive and sinister objectives in sparking off the war, the morale of the Iraqi soldiers is very low. They are like corpses in their tomb-like bunkers, and all Saddam's (?cries) are aimed at boosting their morale.

In his remarks, Flight Col (Muhammad Mahmud Shakir) confirmed that he had participated in the bombing of Iran's residential and civilian areas which the Iraqi Air Force has carried out since the beginning of the war. He added that on approaching their target, the Iraqi pilots know that they have no hopes of returning, because of the strong defense by the Iranian forces. This Iraqi pilot said he was glad to have been captured alive by the combatants of Islam, and expressed his gratitude for the kindness shown to him by the soldiers of Islam.

Other Iraqi officers also answered numerous questions from the combatants of Islam. This is the Central News Unit, Ahvaz.

POW's Ask To Go to Battlefronts

LD290119 Tehran IRNA in English 1819 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 28, IRNA — In a parade at a prisoners of war camp here Sunday thousands of reoriented Iraqi POW's requested to be allowed to fight the Ba'thist troops of Iraq in the battlefronts. The POW's also signed a scroll with their blood asking to be allowed to go to battle. The scroll was submitted to Chief Justice Ayatollah Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili.

The chief justice told the Iraqi POW's that the Islamic Republic is committed to obliterating the ruling regime in Baghdad and thereby emancipate the Iraqi masses.

The head of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI) Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim said in his speech to the Iraqi POW's that the imposition of the war on Iran by the Baghdad regime has served to further the unity between the people of the two nations.

The Iraqi POW's also set ablaze effiges of Saddam Husayn on the occasion of the seventh day of the war week code named 'The Day of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq'.

Units Continue To Depart for War Fronts

Combat Specialists Leave

NC280731 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] On the 6th day of imposed War Week two battalions of trained and redispatched forces from Gilan-e Gharb left for the front under the name Epic Makers of 'Ashura. They departed amid a warm send-off and special ceremonies by local residents, shouting such slogans as "War, war until victory!"

A combat battalion from Saveh has also gone to the fronts of the imposed war. According to other reports, hundreds of combat specialists from Esfahan Province and from the districts of Sabzevar, Shahrud, Sarakhs, Gonabad, Darreh-ye shahr, Borazjan, (Pushesh), (Yegan), and Kazerun have left for the war zones in the last 2 days.

'Specialized' Forces Depart

NC290808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Five battalions of experienced and specialized forces from Khorasan Province and from the towns of Fasa and Semnan were warmly seen off by the people as they left to join other combatants of Islam on the warfronts against the Zionist enemy.

Reports from other parts of the country indicate that hundreds of other members of the Kashan and Shiraz Reconstruction Jihad combat engineering forces, as well as a group of technical experts from Mazandaran Province, also left for the fronts to help the combatants of Islam in the war of good against evil.

Khuzestan Combat Forces Leave

LD291309 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Four battalions from specialized combat forces of Khuzestan Province left for the war fronts. [passage omitted]

The Central News Unit reports that one battalion from the Mobilization Forces of Lamerd District, Fars Province, left for the warfronts. They were warmly sent off by the people of the district.

Paper Comments on Government's 'New Economic Plan

PM291403 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Sep 86 p 18

[Keyhan feature in "Opinion Column" series on government's new economic package. This issue carries the opinion of the *Jomhuri-ye Eslami* newspaper, which has been prepared by *Jomhuri* economic correspondents]

[Text] What was presented early this year by the prime minister as the government's new economic package is really the government's considered and official response to the onslaught by world arrogance with regard to the international conspiracy of lowered petroleum prices. The government's goals in this new program comprise six main areas.

The first of these concerns is to meet all the needs of the imposed war, then to meet the maximum needs of the country's agricultural and natural resources' sector. The next priority is to provide the necessary goods for the people's everyday life, at a fixed price, and finally to convert some of the nation's production lines and to implement programs that would depend on local resources.

It was not long ago this plan was put into effect, so naturally it is too early to judge the government's success in this regard. But something that can be discussed at this particular time is the specific and special analyses that have come to light at the start of this new economic movement.

These viewpoints generally refer to two types of groups: The first group includes those who regard any type of economic and social event in terms of their own financial or political interest. They insist on riding any tide in the storm just to get what they want. For these people, the latest oil crisis is just one such storm.

Following the conspiracy of lowered oil prices, this group went so far as to describe the drop in prices as "a good sign indicating the demise of government control." This group does not necessarily believe in "people's control" either, because as far as they are concerned what matters is only themselves. Even when talking about "the people" what they really mean is themselves.

On this baiss, when there is talk of people being involved in financial matters, they raise their hands and say: Why do you not involve the people in economic matters? When there is talk of nonoil products becoming one of the main ways to deal with consequences of reduced oil revenues, they draw a certain picture of this issue with only themselves at its center. Yet when there is talk of the poor people having the right to get involved, or that those with fewer resources should have a hand in this matter through cooperatives, this group raises shouts of criticism, saying that the idea of cooperatives is a brainchild of Lenin.

The behavior of this group is not something new which has occurred under the present circumstances, but rather it has old roots dating back many years. It is just that the oil war has given it more prominence.

Yet there is another behavior pattern which has come to light at the start of the new economic program, and this belongs to those with limited and self-centered views which can unfortunately be seen in some who have to carry out the new economic scheme.

The policies implemented by the Ministry of Heavy Industry fall into this category.

We said that one of the main aims of the government's economic package is to convert some production lines and to implement plans that would be dependent on local resources.

There is no doubt that the sudden drop in hard currency revenues makes it impossible for those industries that had monopolized a good portion of the country's imports to avoid fundamental changes. What has to be explained, however, is: What are these fundamental changes? What the respected minister of heavy industry has said [in an "Opinion Column" printed in Tehran *Keyhan* of 14 September 1986] is that he feels these fundamental changes are one and the same as the closure of industries that are dependent assembly plants, which make up the bulk of the country's industry. In reality it can be said that the Ministry of Heavy Industry believes that the easiest path for the new economic package would be to close down the factories under its control and to respectfully fire all their workers and employees.

Although it is possible that this action could be seen as logical and acceptable within the limited framework of this ministry, we have to see if it would still seem logical, however, given the government's other important goal, which is to prevent unemployment in society. Could the Ministry of Heavy Industry's method still be acceptable? Would the individualistic approaches of this ministry not counter the government's general strategy in the new economic package?

Now we review the other aspect of the issue. The Ministry of Heavy Industry, following the implementation of the said policies, has during the past several months undertaken a wide range of actions encouraging workers to resign voluntarily — with full benefits.

This issue went so far that in some units under the jurisdiction of this ministry there were some forced resignations. Unofficial figures indicate that so far some 7,000 workers in factories under the control of this ministry have voluntarily resigned. The severance pay for each of the resigning personnel ranges from 1.5 million rials to 3 million rials per person. In some cases, this sum is higher. According to another unofficial figure the total sum paid in severance pay to some 4,000 workers at the Iran Khodrow plant is something to the tune of 10.2 billion rials. Was it not possible to use this enormous budget — both in terms of rials and in terms of hard currency — to create constructive work for these 4,000 people that would depend on local resources?

Has a survey been made to see what these redundant people invest their money in, once they get their severance pay? Are these small investors capable of investing in independent industries that would rely only on local resources? Or else did these people pour into the services' sector of society to engage in useless labor?

These are the questions, and if the Ministry of Heavy Industry has no good reply to them, then it has to accept the fact that it has made a mistake at the beginning of this new economic movement. If that is the case, then it is expected that the ministry should not continue its present path.

The dear people who are serving at the Ministry of Heavy Industry should note that even if the present economic circumstances of society dictate that assembly plants should close down, it is not proper to undertake such actions without prior planning, without coordination with the other economic aspects in the country, without consulting others, or without responsibility to the entire regime which regards employment as one of its most important goals.

These dear brothers could at least take a look at the figures paid in severance pay to workers and think about it. If workers are to get some 1.5 million rials per month as salary, in that case the officials have about 2 and 1/2 years, with the same budget, to do something about the "labor culture" and the constructive placement of the work force in other areas. They can be sure that, with the huge spiritual and moral support of the people in this regard, they will be successful. These people have such a high understanding of the conspiracies and devilish goals of the world aggressors that they have removed items such as butter from their consumer habits, despite the fact that butter is an essential product. They are also being frugal in their consumption of things like meat and rice and many other goods. How can we believe that these same people would not have the necessary power when it comes to changing work patterns or economic programs?

Now we must believe that plans have to be implemented to give this work force, which wants to be creative, the chance to engage in constructive work and to invest in the country. Roadbuilding, railroad construction, the working of mines, agriculture, handicrafts, and dozens of other projects are things that can create employment and are dependent on local resources. By simplifying the existing mechanisms, these projects are capable of absorbing much more manpower, and the work force released from various segments of industry would make up only a fraction of the total figure.

Of course, it is possible that some experts would find this "crusade-type" labor not economically feasible. But it must be noted that, although the total work force involved in such projects as road and railroad construction would be large, and it may appear not to be feasible, one general look at the new government economic plan would make it clear that the advantages of this proposal would be a cut in inflation, a cut in process, and the limiting of the services' sector. This would benefit not only the government but also the people.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,609

LD291648 Tehran IRNA in English 1640 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 29, IRNA — A considerable number of Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and 17 enemy bunkers and observation posts, 11 vehicles, two command posts, two artillery pieces, and two munitions dumps destroyed throughout the fronts by Iranian artillery fire on Sunday, said a military communique here Monday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,609 said that Iranian forces shelled Iraqi positions in parts of the southern fronts Sunday killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and destroying six bunkers and six vehicles.

Fire exchanges continued throughout the fronts Sunday raging heavier in Hoseyniyeh and Shalamcheh theaters in southern fronts.

In the western fronts, a large number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded Sunday when 11 enemy bunkers and lookout posts, two munitions dumps, two artillery pieces, and five vehicles were destroyed. Reconnaissance flights of enemy helicopters were also checked.

Iranian forces opened heavy fire on Iraqi positions in Basra operational theater Sunday, halting enemy activities and smashing some Iraqi equipment.

In the northwestern fronts, Iran's Muslim forces shelled Iraqi positions and supply convoys on Sunday destroying two command posts and silencing the latter's fire, the communique said.

Positions in Iraq Shelled

LD291755 Tehran IRNA in English 1742 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov, Sept 29, IRNA — Iraqi artillery fire damaged several houses and shops in Abadan on Sunday and Monday.

Meanwhile, Iranian Muslim combatants disrupted Iraqi engineering and relocation activities on military roads east of Abul-Khasib, east of Basra.

Iranian heavy artillery also shelled enemy positions in Sibeh region in southern Iraq Sunday and Monday, inflicting considerable casualties and losses.

100 Iraqis Killed; 2 Bases Captured

LD301145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] A Central News Unit correspondent reports on last night's operation in the Changuleh sector by Basij and tribal combatants from Ilam:

[Begin recording] At 0130 today, self-sacrificing Basij forces together with combat tribesmen from Ilam, following the command of his excellency the imam to deprive the Zionist enemy of peace, advanced 3 km along enemy defensive lines, crossed minefields and barbed wire, and rushed the positions of the feeble enemy in a lightning attack, rendering the enemy unable to react.

They destroyed a company of the 2d Battalion of the 503d Brigade of Iraq's II Corps, killing about 100 enemy troops. They captured two bases of the defeated Iraqi forces, set alight two ammunition dumps and destroyed 10 slit trenches and foxholes of the forces of blasphemy.

After their successful operation, the iron-willed forces of Islam began distributing leaflets in Arabic and photographs of his excellency the imam in the operational theater.

In an interview with a Central News Unit correspondent, the Changuleh operational commander described the success of the operation: To demonstrate their divine strength, the combatants of Islam took control of 3 km of defensive lines of the aggressor enemy and rendered him unable of making any move. At present, the forces of Islam are strengthening their captured positions. [end recording]

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 190 *1 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INDIA

- Gandhi, Zail Singh Greet PRC Leaders on National Day .... E 1
- Foreign Secretary Venkateswaran To Visit USSR 2-5 Oct .... E 1
- Industrial Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR .... E 1
- TULF Delegation Meets External Affairs Minister .... E 1
- Objection Raised to Pakistani Remarks at UN .... E 1
- Punjab To Remain Restricted Area for Foreigners .... E 1
- Police Arrest 10 Terrorists in Amritsar Area .... E 1
- 8 Check Posts To Be Set Up on Border With Nepal .... E 1
- Commentary: Sino-Pakistan Pact 'Cause for Concern' .... E 2
- Paper Welcomes UK Draft Extradition Treaty *[THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 20 Sep]* .... E 2

PAKISTAN

- Ziaul Haq, Junejo Greet PRC Leaders on National Day .... F 1
- India's Plan for Jhelum River Dam 'Protested' .... F 1
  - 'Complete' Information Lacking .... F 1
  - National Assembly Debates Issue .... F 1
  - No 'Official Response' From India .... F 1
- Karachi Reports 'Huge' Explosion in Peshawar City .... F 1
- Paper Suggests 'Direct Talks' for Afghan Settlement *[THE MUSLIM 25 Sep]* .... F 1
- HAIDAR Editorial Views Terrorist Acts, Response *[21 Sep]* .... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

- Parliament Votes 'To Extend' State of Emergency .... G 1
- Next Round of Tamil Talks To Be Held in Delhi 16 Oct .... G 1
- Amnesty International's 'Disappearance' Claims Denied .... G 1
- 3 Killed, 3 Injured in Landmine Explosion .... G 3

IRAN

- Khamene'i Says Victory Over Ba'thist Troops 'Near' .... I 1
  - Views Importance of Intelligence .... I 1
  - Terms Police Role 'Praiseworthy' .... I 1
- Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Base Personnel .... I 2
- Armed Forces Staff Chief Hopes for Victories 'Soon' .... I 2
- Foreign Minister Velayati Meets Counterparts at UN .... I 2
  - Meeting With French Counterpart .... I 2
  - Importance of French Contact Viewed .... I 3
  - Saudi, Malaysian Meetings .... I 3
- Amrollahi Urges Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes .... I 3
- LIBERATION Interviews KDP's Abdorrahman Qasemlu *[Paris 22 Sep]* .... I 4
- Esfahan's Chemical Plant After Iraqi Attack Viewed *[Voice of the Liberation of Iran]* .... I 5
- Communique No 2,610 Details Combat Operations .... I 5

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 191 *2 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

- PDPA Central Committee Celebrates Sarandoy Day .... C 1
  - Najibullah Speaks; Presents Banners .... C 2
- National Reconciliation Commission Approved .... C 2
- Armed Forces 'Crush' Counterrevolutionaries .... C 3
- Karachi: Mujahidin Shoot Down 3 Helicopters .... C 3
- Karachi: Mujahidin 'Ambush' Kabul Force in Dand Area .... C 3

INDIA

- Gandhi Escapes Assassination Attempt 2 Oct *[AFP]* .... E 1
  - AFP Reports Further .... E 1
  - Gandhi Leaves for Maharashtra as Planned .... E 1
  - AFP Reports 2 Wounded in Shooting .... E 2
- Paper Notes 'Positive Development' in Talks With PRC *[THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 27 Sep]* .... E 2
- Pakistan Charge on Jhelum Dam in Kashmir Denied *[THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 27 Sep]* .... E 2
- Communists Vow To Fight Sikh Violence 'With Violence' *[AFP]* .... E 3
- Gurkhkaland Agitators Set Police Van Ablaze .... E 3

PAKISTAN

- Yaqub Khan, Shevardnadze Talks Termed 'Step Forward' .... F 1
- AFP: Libyan Detained in Pan Am Hijack Investigation .... F 1
- Paper Reports 26 Indian 'Agents' Held in Sind *[THE MUSLIM 23 Sep]* .... F 1
- Concern Expressed Over Kabul's Plan To Relocate Tribes .... F 1

IRAN

- Cabinet Approves Formation of High Tribal Council .... I 1
- Musavi Urges Sunnis To Spread Islamic Movement .... I 1
- Rafsanjani Urges Sunni, Shia Muslim Cooperation .... I 1
- Oil Minister Comments on Visit to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait .... I 2
  - Announces Gasoline To Be Rationed .... I 2
- KEYHAN Reports Majlis Discussion of 'Oil Bill', Laws *[21 Sep]* .... I 2
- Agriculture Minister Returns From Australia .... I 3
- Envoys to Syria, Stockholm Speak on War, Issues .... I 3
- Envoy in Paris Hopes for War's End 'This Year' .... I 4
- IRNA: Iraq's Husayn Kills Bodyguard After Coup Attempt .... I 4
- Tehran Reports Kurdish Peshmerga Attacks in Iraq .... I 4
- Iraqi Rebels Disrupt Missile Guidance Device in Iraq .... I 5
- Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 5
  - Communique No 2,611 .... I 5
  - IRGC Forces Kill Iraqi Troops .... I 5

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 192 *3 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INDIA

Further Reportage on Attempt on Gandhi's Life .... E 1
  Leaders Condemn Attempted Killing .... E 1
  Would-Be Assassin, Security Probed .... E 1
  Would-Be Assassin in Police Custody .... E 1
  AFP: Failed Assassin May Be Sikh .... E 1
Gandhi Welcomed at Start of Maharashtra Visit .... E 2
President Addresses Freedom Fighters in Jabalpur .... E 2
Punjab Police Chief Escapes Assassination Attempt *[AFP]* .... E 2
  AFP Reports Further .... E 2
Trade Talks With Angola Held in New Delhi 1 Oct .... E 2
Paper on New Delhi's 'Indifference' to PRC 'Violation' *[THE STATESMAN 25 Sep]* .... E 3

PAKISTAN

Ziaul Haq, Junejo Cable Gandhi Over Shooting Incident .... F 1
Yaqub Khan Meets Iran's Velayati on UN Sidelines .... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Japanese Delegation Meets King, Officials *[AFP]* .... G 1

SRI LANKA

Union Leader Assures Government of Cooperation .... G 1
Terrorist Landmine Kills 4, Destroys Jeep .... G 1

IRAN

Syria's Envoy in Tehran Reportedly 'Kidnapped' .... I 1
  Syrian Embassy Confirms Report *[AFP]* .... I 1
  Syrian Spokesman Says Case 'Over' *[Monte Carlo]* .... I 1
Majlis Speaker on War in Friday Prayer Sermon .... I 1
Velayati Speaks at UN; Says War 'Approaching End' .... I 2
  Meets Counterparts in New York .... I 3
Musavi Addresses Training Center on Revolution, Unity .... I 4
KEYHAN Views U.S. War Strategy, 'Devious' Policies *[22 Sep]* .... I 4
Battalions Continue To Depart for War Fronts .... I 7
  10th Muharram Brigade Departs .... I 7
  Mazandaran Province Convoy Leaves .... I 7
Communique No 2,612 Issued on Combat Operations .... I 7

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
South Asia

Vol VIII No 193 *6 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

BANGLADESH

Martial Law To Be Lifted After 15 Oct Elections .... D 1
'Martial Law Order' Prohibits Anti-Election Campaigns *[AFP]* .... D 1
Opposition Foresees 'Mass Upheaval,' 'Political Chaos' *[AFP]* .... D 1
AFP Reports Press Strike Called Off 4 Oct .... D 2
    'Most' Dhaka Papers Back After Strike *[AFP]* .... D 2
'Fresh Flare-Up' in Chittagong Hill Tracts Kills 10 *[Delhi]* .... D 2

INDIA

Further Reportage on Recent Assassination Attempts .... E 1
    AFP Reports Gandhi, Ribeiro Remarks .... E 1
    Security Viewed; Gandhi Cables Ribeiro .... E 1
    Police Forewarned of Attempt on Gandhi *[AFP]* .... E 1
    AFP: 'Major Security Shakeup' Expected .... E 1
    AFP Reports Hindus, Police Battle .... E 2
    Businesses Close for Detainees' Release .... E 3
Commentator Views Shooting, Political Atmosphere .... E 3
'Maximum Alert' Reported at Northeast Airports *[AFP]* .... E 4

PAKISTAN

Official Denies Link With Gandhi's Would-Be Assassin .... F 1
DAWN: Ziaul Haq's Accusation of Opposition 'Unfair' *[29 Sep]* .... F 1

IRAN

Tehran Reports Syrian Diplomat's Release .... I 1
Khamene'i Addresses Interior Ministry on Unity .... I 1
    Meets Makers of Chemical Neutralizers .... I 1
Velayati Returns From UN Session; Issues Statement .... I 1
    Issues Further Comments to Tehran Radio .... I 2
Letter to Perez de Cuellar on Regional Security Cited *[KUNA]* .... I 2
    Ministry on UN Indecisive Action .... I 2
West Termed 'Fearful' of Iraqi Fate, Iranian Victory .... I 3
Majlis Speaker on Iranian Military Power, Iraqi Panic .... I 4
Cease-fire With Iraq 'Blasphemous' Victory for Enemy .... I 4
IRNA Reports Asylum Sought by 150 Iraqi Muslims .... I 4
IRNA Reports Production of Splinter Cartridges .... I 4
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 5
    Iraq Raids Khuzestan Industrial Centers .... I 5
    Retaliation on Khanaqin, Basra Planned .... I 5
    Shelling of Centers Near Basra Begun .... I 5
    Iraqi Residential Bombing Claim Denied .... I 5
    Iraqi VII Army Corps Command 'Demolished' .... I 5
    Soviet-Made Tanks Among Weapons Captured .... I 5
    Communique No 2,613 .... I 6
    Communique No 2,614 .... I 6

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 194 *7 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

- Najibullah: Ties With USSR 'Main' Growth Factor ..... C 1
- 'Ali Keshtmand on Socioeconomic Development Plan ..... C 1
- Protest Filed Over 19 Sep Pakistani Missile Attack ..... C 1
- Swedish Red Cross To Be Allowed To Enter Country *[Stockholm]* ..... C 1
- Armed Forces 'Crush' Counterrevolutionary Elements ..... C 2
- Armed Peasants Defend Herat From Rebels ..... C 2

INDIA

- Jordan's King Husayn Arrives; Meets With President ..... E 1
  - Feted by Zail Singh ..... E 1
  - Delivers Dinner Speech *[Amman]* ..... E 1
- AFP: Punjab Police Chief Names Sikh Assailants ..... E 2
- 4 Oct Riots Dispersed; Procession Route Restored ..... E 3
  - Detainees Released; Procession Allowed ..... E 3
- Gurkhas, Communists Clash; 1 Dead in Darjeeling *[AFP]* ..... E 3
  - Strike Held To Protest Police Firing ..... E 3

PAKISTAN

- Yaqub Khan Welcomes Soviet-U.S. Iceland Summit ..... F 1
- Zia, Junejo Greet Official on Election to IAEA Post ..... F 1
- Visiting PRC Trade Union Group Feted at Reception ..... F 1
  - PRC Official Speaks on Relations ..... F 1
- Concern Expressed at Atrocities Against Indian Muslims ..... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

- President Confident of 'Democratic Solution' to Crisis ..... G 1
- Strike Waged in Jaffna To Protest Tamil 'Extortion' *[AFP]* ..... G 1
  - 'Threats' Issued Against Strike Leaders ..... G 1
  - Protest Enters Sixth Day ..... G 2
  - Separatists Apologize for 'Terrorism' ..... G 2

IRAN

- SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 2 Oct ..... I 1
  - Discusses Relations With Musavi ..... I 1
  - Holds Further Talks; Departs ..... I 1
- Musavi Address Urges 'Campaign Against Cruelty' ..... I 1
- Atomic Energy Official Describes IAEA Conference ..... I 1
- Aqazadeh Discusses Proposals for OPEC Meeting ..... I 2
- Heavy Industry Minister Returns to Tehran ..... I 2
- IRGC Commanders View Chemical Warfare Technology ..... I 3
- Tehran Notes Fate of Compromisers With Zionism ..... I 3
- SAIRF Head Urges Iraqi 'Revolutionary Committees' ..... I 3
- Kurdish Peshmergas 'Destroy' Iraqi Battalion ..... I 3
- Iraqi Muslims Kill 65 Government Troops ..... I 4

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 4
  Iraqi Oil Installations Set Alight .... I 4
  Iraqi Naval Craft 'Forced To Flee' .... I 4
  Iraq Bombs Khuzestan Areas Again .... I 4
  Communique No 2,615 .... I 4
  Communique No 2,616 .... I 5

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 195 *8 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Najibullah Addresses Teachers Conference .... C 1
    Speaks at Kabul School Opening .... C 1
Soviet Ambassador Decorates DRA Pilots .... C 1
Successful Security Operation 'Crushes' Gang Leader .... C 1
SPA Reports Explosives Found on USSR Official's Route .... C 1

INDIA

Jordan's King Husayn Continues Visit; Meets Gandhi .... E 1
Gandhi: Government To Meet Punjab Terrorist Challenge .... E 1
Committee Formed To Probe Attempt on Gandhi's Life .... E 1
    3 Arrested in Connection With Case .... E 1
Trade, Economic Agreements Signed With Angola .... E 1
Committee With Bangladesh on River Water Sharing Ends .... E 2
    Bangladeshi Official Comments .... E 2
Home Minister Rules Out Talks With Gurkha Leader .... E 2
23 Terrorists Arrested in Punjab 7 Oct .... E 2

PAKISTAN

No Training Given to Gandhi's Would-be Assassin .... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Parliamentarians Call for Unity To Defend Panchayat *[AFP]* .... G 1

SRI LANKA

Government 'Committed' To Inviting Foreign Investment .... G 1
Batticaloa Curfew To Be Lifted; Top Security Enforced .... G 2
Security Forces Kill Terrorist in Batticaloa .... G 2
Government Troops Rout Terrorists Building Bunkers .... G 2
2-Day Operation Results in Separatists' Detention *[AFP]* .... G 2

IRAN

President Khamene'i Receives Designated Envoy to UK .... I 1
Khamene'i Receives Envoys to Tehran; Views Relations .... I 1
    Cuban Envoy Presents Credentials .... I 1
    Algerian Envoy Conveys Message .... I 1
DPRK Envoy Conveys Kim Il-song Message to Khamene'i .... I 1
Oil Minister Aqazadeh Attends OPEC Meeting in Geneva .... I 2
    Says Increased Production 'Illogical' .... I 2
    To Oppose OPEC Ceiling 'Boost' .... I 2
    'Backs' Renewal of July Agreement .... I 2
Deputy Oil Minister Says OPEC Must 'Finalize' Quotas .... I 2
Oil Ministry Official 'Refutes' Fall in Oil Exports .... I 2

FRG Envoy Summoned Over Pavilion Attack in Frankfurt .... I 3
    Demonstrators Enter FRG Embassy .... I 3
Polish Envoy Denies Poland To Resume Ties With Israel .... I 3
Convoys Continue To Depart for Battlefronts .... I 3
    Further Battalions Depart .... I 3
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 4
    2 Iraqi Jets Downed Near Khark Island .... I 4
    Communique No 2,618 .... I 4

FBIS
DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
South Asia

Vol VIII No 196 *9 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Babrak Karmal Receives New PLO Ambassador .... C 1
Delegation Departs for Moscow Conference 9 Oct .... C 1
Kabul Cites Rebel Defector on Allegiance to Government .... C 1
Counterrevolutionaries' Missiles Hit Gardeyz .... C 1

BANGLADESH

Ershad Terms Sheikh Hasina Wajed's Remarks 'Treason' *[AFP]* .... D 1
    Calls Opposition 'Paper Tigers' *[AFP]* .... D 1
4 Parliament Members Support Ershad in Elections .... D 1

INDIA

President Urges 'Positive Results' From Iceland Summit .... E 1
Gandhi on Reykjavik Summit, Pan Am Hijacking .... E 1
Jordan's Husayn Comments on Talks, Relations .... E 1
Explosion Damages CPI-M Office in Darjeeling .... E 1
Delhi Reports Bridge in Kashmir Set on Fire .... E 1
'Dreaded Terrorist' Arrested in Punjab Village .... E 1
11 Killed By 'Extremists' in Village in Bihar .... E 2

PAKISTAN

Coming Weinberger Visit, Afghanistan Issue Viewed .... F 1
Yaqub Khan on Afghan Issue, Relations With India .... F 1
Junejo To Lead Delegation to SARC Summit .... F 1
Kabul Plan To Shift Population to West 'Appalling' .... F 1

IRAN

Khamene'i Briefed by Joint Staff Chief on War Status .... I 1
Velayati's UN Speech Urges Punishment of Aggression *[KEYHAN 2 Oct]* .... I 1
Iraq Urges UN Resolution To Prevent 'Great Offensive' .... I 5
Musavi Delivers Speeches in Fars on War, Economy *[KEYHAN 30 Sep]* .... I 5
    Says War With Iraq at 'Decisive Stage' .... I 6
Besharati Comments on Visit to Latin America .... I 6
Commentary Criticizes GCC, Support for Iraq .... I 6
Health Minister on WHO Session, Iraq as Future Host .... I 7
Tehran: Kurdish Muslims Capture Iraqi Base 2 Oct .... I 7
Hungarian Television Film Crew Visits Al-Faw .... I 7
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 8
    Artillery Fire Foils Iraqi Acts .... I 8
    Communique No 2,618 .... I 8

FBIS

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 197 *10 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Najibullah Outlines Tasks in Training of Youths .... C 1
Armed Forces 'Crush' Counterrevolutionaries .... C 4

BANGLADESH

Case Made Against Sheikh Hasina for Anti-Election Acts *[AFP]* .... D 1
Opposition MP Reportedly Arrested During Rally *[AFP]* .... D 1

PAKISTAN

Junejo Favors Discouraging Political Rallies .... F 1
Senate Adjourns; Delay of Gandhi's Visit Viewed .... F 1
AJK Prime Minister Cites 'Indian Tyranny' *[THE PAKISTAN TIMES 3 Oct]* .... F 1
Aim of Nuclear Program To Meet 'Energy Requirements' *[DAWN 6 Oct]* .... F 2

IRAN

Khamene'i Friday Prayers Sermon Views Iraqi 'Despair' .... I 1
Reaction to UN Security Council Resolution Reported .... I 1
    Foreign Ministry on 'Fruitless Effort' .... I 1
    KEYHAN: Council Position 'Unjust' *[4 Oct]* .... I 2
    Council Should Adopt 'Fair' Stance .... I 2
    UN Envoy Says Resolution 'Unacceptable' .... I 3
Rafiqdust's Summons to Syria, Relations Viewed *[Voice of the Liberation of Iran]* .... I 4
Former Prime Minister Said Threatened for Dissent *[Free Voice of Iran]* .... I 4
Iraqi Muslims Repulse Iraqi Attack on Towns .... I 4
    Iraqi Armed Forces Bomb Iraqi Village .... I 4
Communique No 2,619 Details Bombing of Iraqi Oil Base .... I 4

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
South Asia

Vol VIII No 198 *14 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Najibullah Outlines Tasks to TRYBUNA LUDU .... C 1
Cooperation Talks With Bulgarian Delegation Begin .... C 2
  Keshtmand Meets Bulgaria's Serbezov .... C 2
  Najibullah Receives Serbezov .... C 2
Kabul Protests Airspace Violation by Pakistan .... C 3
Historic Results Expected From Reykjavik 'Lost' .... C 3

BANGLADESH

Meetings Banned for 48 Hours for 'Smooth' Elections .... D 1
AFP: Blast at Dhaka University Kills 1 Person 12 Oct .... D 1
  AFP Reports Further .... D 1
Ershad Holds Rally; Explosions Continue 13 Oct *[AFP]* .... D 1

INDIA

Caspar Weinberger Arrives 11 Oct, Issues Statement .... E 1
  Holds Talks With Gandhi .... E 1
  Holds News Conference; Reviews Talks .... E 1
AFP: Gandhi Cited on Pakistan's Nuclear Program .... E 1
4 More Arrested for Attempt on Gandhi's Life .... E 1
'Indefinite' Curfew Imposed in Punjab's Malout Town .... E 1
Sangrur Security Forces, Terrorists Exchange Fire .... E 2
4 Pakistani Intruders Killed in Punjab 12 Oct .... E 2
2 Killed in CPI-M, Gurkhaland Supporters Clash .... E 2
  Army Called Out; Inquiry Demanded .... E 2
Partial Strike in Parts of Kashmir 10 Oct .... E 2
AFP: Time Bomb Said Cause of 1985 Air India Crash .... E 2
Paper Examines Defense Industry Policies *[THE TIMES OF INDIA 6 Oct]* .... E 3

PAKISTAN

Ziaul Haq Comments on Soviet Withdrawal From DRA .... F 1
Tehrik-i-Istiqlal 'Finally' Breaks Away From MRD *[Delhi]* .... F 1
Government To Pay 'Full Attention' to Law and Order .... F 1
Kabul Protest Over Airspace Violation Rejected .... F 1
Oil Tankers Damaged by Okara Bomb Blasts .... F 1
Paper Criticizes India's Stand on Kashmir *[JASARAT 2 Oct]* .... F 1
Paper on India's Plan To Construct Jhelum Dam *[DAWN 7 Oct]* .... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Jayewardene: Terrorists Plan To Impose Dictatorship .... G 1
14 Killed in Tamil, Security Force Clashes *[AFP]* .... G 1
Curfew in 2 Districts, Terrorists Arrested .... G 1
AFP Reports Separatist Leader Killed in Clash .... G 2

IRAN

- 'New Offensive' Termed Fath-1 Launched 10 Oct ..... I 1
  - Iraqi Oil Installations in Kirkuk Hit ..... I 1
  - Further on 'Unprecedented' Operation ..... I 1
  - Operation Continues; Iraqi Bases Hit ..... I 1
  - IRNA Reports Forces' Safe Return ..... I 1
  - 'Communique No 1' Details 'New Phase' ..... I 1
  - 'Military' Communique Reports Further ..... I 2
  - Majlis Speaker Views 'Turning Point' ..... I 2
  - Further Outlines Fath-1 'Objective' ..... I 3
  - Says Ousting Saddam Could Avert Offensive ..... I 3
  - IRGC Leader on 'New Kind of Operations' ..... I 4
  - Views Aid of Iraq's Kurdish Muslims ..... I 4
  - IRGC 'Guerrilla' Commander Comments ..... I 5
  - Operation Termed 'Completely Successful' ..... I 5
  - Attack To Curb Iraqi Oil Overproduction ..... I 5
  - Iranian Nonparticipation Charge Refuted ..... I 5
  - Libya's Jallud Sends Congratulations ..... I 6
- Further Combat Operations in War With Iraq Reported ..... I 6
  - Height in Qasr-e Shirin 'Liberated' ..... I 6
  - 'At Least' 1,000 Iraqis Killed ..... I 6
  - Iraqi Troops Suffer 'Heavy Casualties' ..... I 6
  - Iraqi Planes Raid Esfahan, Shiraz ..... I 7
  - Basra Residents Warned of Shelling ..... I 7
  - Iraqi Al-Bakr Offensive 'Foiled' ..... I 7
  - Iraqi Helicopter Gunship Downed ..... I 7
  - Iraqi Gunboat Hit; Area Near Basra Shelled ..... I 7
  - Communique Reports Halt to Basra Shelling ..... I 7
  - Communique No 2,621 Issued ..... I 8
  - 11 Oct Operations Reported ..... I 8
  - Communique No 2,623 Details Operations ..... I 9
- Naval Commander Says Inspection of Ships To Continue ..... I 9
- Navy Intercepts 'German' Ship Bound for Kuwait ..... I 9
- IRNA Reports Uprisings in Iraq's Irbil Province ..... I 9
- Iraqi Kurds Repel Counteroffensive, Down 2 Planes ..... I 9
- Pro-Iranian Kurdish Rebels Attack 2 Iraqi Bases ..... I 10

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 199 *15 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

- AFP: Soviet Withdrawal of 6 Regiments Begins 15 Oct ..... C 1
    - 'Masked' Troop Rotation Claim Denied *[AFP]* ..... C 1
    - Security 'Intensified' in Kabul *[AFP]* ..... C 1
- PDPA's La'eq Attends Meeting Honoring Soviet Troops ..... C 2
- NFF's Hatef Departs for Peace Council Congress ..... C 2
    - PDPA's Ratebzad Departs ..... C 2
    - Delegation Member Comments ..... C 2
    - BAKHTAR Statement on Need for Peace ..... C 3
- Communications Minister Departs for GDR ..... C 3
- 26-Man Rebel Group Surrenders to Armed Forces ..... C 3
- Tehran: DRA 'Revolutionaries' Down 3 Soviet MiGs ..... C 3
- Rebels Killed; Weapons Seized in Paghman, Herat ..... C 3
- Counterrevolutionaries Attack Religious Shrines ..... C 4

BANGLADESH

- Presidential Elections Begin 'Peacefully' 15 Oct ..... D 1
- AFP: Opposition Leaders' Movement 'Restricted' ..... D 1
- 150 Arrested, Bombs Recovered in Campus Search ..... D 1

INDIA

- Defense Minister on Outcome of Weinberger's Visit ..... E 1
- Colombo Envoy Meets Jayewardene on Ethnic Issue ..... E 1
- 10 Pakistani Intruders Killed in Punjab ..... E 1
- 1 Terrorist Killed, 2 Others Captured in Punjab ..... E 1
- 9 Killed by Extremists in Bihar State 13 Oct ..... E 1
- Gandhi Pays Visit to Indonesia 13-14 Oct *[cross-reference]* ..... E 1

PAKISTAN

- Indian Delegation Arrives for Planning Seminar ..... F 1
    - Seminar Begins 14 Oct ..... F 1
- Spokesman Counters Gandhi Arms Race Charges ..... F 1
- Demand for Full Soviet Withdrawal Reaffirmed ..... F 1

IRAN

- Khamene'i Visits College, Remarks on Kirkuk Attack ..... I 1
    - Says Ba'thist Regime Proven 'Hollow' ..... I 1
- SAIRI Chairman Tells Khamene'i of Iraqi Unrest ..... I 1
- Majlis Speaker on 'Unique' Fath-1 Attack, 'Final Blow' ..... I 1
- Musavi Issues Statement; Departs for GDR, Hungary ..... I 2
    - Commentary Views 'Important Objectives' ..... I 2
- Agriculture Minister Speaks Before Leaving for Hungary ..... I 2
- KEYHAN Urges 'Retaliation' Over FRG Incident *[7 Oct]* ..... I 3
- Liberation of Height 654 Shows War 'Initiative' ..... I 4
- Defense Minister Stresses Importance of Role of Navy ..... I 4
- Navy Commander on Successes of Naval Forces ..... I 4
- IRNA Reports Desertions From Iraqi Third Army ..... I 4

Iraqi 'Dissidents' Seek Asylum in Iran .... I 5
Iraq 'Cheats' Media; Shows Oil Complex Outside Kirkuk .... I 5
Reportage on Fath-1 Offensive; Combat Operations .... I 5
    'Another' Kirkuk Oil Complex Hit 14 Oct .... I 5
    3 Helicoptors, 1 Aircraft Destroyed .... I 5
    Iraq Retaliates; Bombs Towns .... I 6
    Communique No 2,624 .... I 6
    UN Action Sought Over Haft Tappeh Attack .... I 6
Basra To Be Shelled in Retaliation .... I 6

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 200 *16 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Najibullah, Officials Attend Soviet Troop Send-Off .... C 1
  Najibullah Delivers Address .... C 1
Message Sent to USSR Marking Withdrawal .... C 2

BANGLADESH

'Peaceful' Polls Held 15 Oct; Ershad Said Leading .... D 1
  AFP Reports Election Violence, Boycott .... D 1
  Delhi on Violence, Low Voter Turnout .... D 2
  BBC Says Election 'Massive Fraud' .... D 2
  Dhaka Updates Unofficial Results 16 Oct .... D 2
  Ershad Reported Leading by 'Majority' .... D 2
Radio Commentary on Reagan-Gorbachev Summit .... D 3

INDIA

Jordan's King Husayn Departs Goa 14 Oct .... E 1
Curfew Imposed in Orissa District Following Violence .... E 1
Delhi Commentary on Outcome of Reykjavik Summit .... E 1
Gandhi Visits Australia; Meets Leaders *[cross-reference]*........ E 1

PAKISTAN

Spokesman Denies Indian Allegations on Punjab .... F 1
Accord Sought With India on 'Illegal' Border Crossings .... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

AFP: 2 Magazines Shut Down; Sale of Others Banned .... G 1

SRI LANKA

Colombo Reports Further on Fighting in Mannar .... G 1

IRAN

Khamene'i Speaks at Officer Training College .... I 1
Rafiqdust Returns From Syria; Comments on Visit .... I 1
Cabinet Meets, Discusses 'Recent Victories' .... I 2
Reza'i Urges Forces To Achieve Victory 'Soon' .... I 2
Commentary Views U.S. Position on 'War of Aggression' .... I 2
WAM Reports Arms Agreement Signed With Vietnam .... I 3
IRNA Reports Suicide of Soviet Diplomat in Tehran .... I 3
Official Denies 'Incidents' on Border With Turkey .... I 3
Iraqi Commander Called to Baghdad After Recent Defeat .... I 3
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 4
  Communique No 2,625 .... I 4
  Iraqi Aircraft Attack Airliner at Airport .... I 4

Note Sent to Perez de Cuellar on Attack .... I 4
Civil Aviation Group Condemns Attack .... I 4
Iraqis Bomb Residential Areas .... I 4
Iraqis Warned of 'Retaliation' .... I 5
Iraq Raids Iraqi Kurdish Villages .... I 5

FBIS

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 201 *17 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

BANGLADESH

Election Concludes With ‘Landslide Victory’ for Ershad .... D 1
Ershad Holds News Conference on Martial Law, Issues .... D 1
Visa Restrictions To Be Imposed on UK Citizens .... D 1

INDIA

USSR’s Kapitsa Arrives, Briefs on Reykjavik Summit .... E 1
USSR Offers Expertise in Steel Plant Modernization .... E 1
AFP: Pakistani, Sikh ‘Spy Ring’ ‘Smashed’ .... E 1
Situation in Malout ‘Still Tense’; Curfew Continues .... E 1
2 Killed in Police Shooting in Uttar Pradesh 16 Oct .... E 1
U.S. Said Behind Israeli, Pakistani Nuclear Advances *[PATRIOT 8 Oct]* .... E 1

PAKISTAN

Junejo Speaks at Dinner for Weinberger 15 Oct .... F 1
Paper Cites Foreign Minister on Afghanistan, Issues *[THE MUSLIM 9 Oct]* .... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

SUN Urges India To Stop Tamil Militants’ Violence *[3 Oct]* .... G 1

IRAN

Soviet Economists Visit; To Prepare Draft Protocol .... I 1
Thai Commerce Minister Visits; Meets Velayati .... I 1
    Signs Trade Accord; Departs 17 Oct .... I 1
Budapest Television Interviews Musavi on War, Economy .... I 1
Majlis Deputy on Economy, Need for ‘Long-Term’ Plan *[KEYHAN 29 Sep]* .... I 3
Sheykh ol-Eslam Leads Delegation to Turkey .... I 4
Opposition Paper on Syrian Diplomat’s Kidnapping *[London KEYHAN 16 Oct]* .... I 4
Volunteers Continue To Leave for Battlefronts .... I 5
    Convoys From Damavand, Firuz Kuh Depart .... I 5
    Saveh, Mashhad Volunteers Leave .... I 5
    Three Battalions Leave Kerman .... I 5
Iraqi Claim of C-130’s Destroyed in Shiraz Denied .... I 5
IRNA Reports Iraqi Attack on Abu Dhabi Oil Platform .... I 6
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 6
    Communique No 2,626 .... I 6
    Baghdad Communications Center Hit .... I 6
    IRGC Announcement of Attack .... I 6
    WIH on ‘Deterrent’ Act .... I 7
    Iraqi Planes Intrude Airspace .... I 7

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 202 *20 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Press Conference Held on Soviet Troop Withdrawal .... C 1

INDIA

USSR's Kapitsa Continues To Meet With Delhi Officials .... E 1
Bharatiya Janata Criticizes Government Performance .... E 1
Spokesman on Issues To Be Discussed at SARC Summit .... E 1
States Asked 'To Prevent' Border Infiltration .... E 1
AFP: 'Moderate Sikh Leader' Gunned Down in Punjab .... E 1

IRAN

Supreme Court President Leads Tehran Friday Prayers .... I 1
Musavi Returns From Visit to GDR, Hungary .... I 1
    Terms Visit 'Successful' .... I 1
    Briefs Cabinet on Visit .... I 1
    Reviews Visit With Khomeyni .... I 1
Agriculture Minister on Economic Talks With Hungarians .... I 2
IRNA Cited on Kuwaiti Expulsion of 11 Iranians .... I 2
Minister Tours Front; Comments on FRG 'Attack' .... I 2
Commander on Readiness To Take 'Retaliatory Measures' .... I 2
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 2
    Communique No 2,627 .... I 2
    33 Iraqis Killed on Bakhtaran, Ilam Fronts .... I 3
    Communique No 2,628 .... I 3
    Communique No 2,629 .... I 3

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 203 *21 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

- Soviet Troops Leave Konduz 17 Oct; Najibullah Speaks .... C 1
- Nur Ahmad Nur Sees Off Soviet Unit From Herat 17 Oct .... C 2
- Najibullah, Keshtmand Honor Soviet Soldiers 19 Oct .... C 2
  - Najibullah's 19 Oct Address .... C 2
- Ceremony Held for Soviet Troops Leaving Balkh 20 Oct .... C 3
- Rebels 'Crushed'; Weapons Seized in Kabul Province .... C 3

INDIA

- Gandhi Returns 20 Oct From Recent 8-Day Tour .... E 1
  - Bangkok News Conference Cited .... E 1
  - Tour's Aim 'To Improve' Relations .... E 1
- Gandhi Message Expresses 'Grief' Over Machel's Death .... E 1
- USSR's Katushev Arrives for Visit; Meets Arun Singh .... E 1
- Iraqi Delegation Arrives for Cooperation Talks .... E 2
- 'Suspected Terrorists' Kill 3; Malout Town 'Normal' .... E 2
  - Curfew Reimposed in Malout .... E 2
- Security 'Stepped Up' in 'Renewed' Darjeeling Clashes *[AFP]* .... E 2
- Reportage on Gandhi's 3-Day Visit to New Zealand *[cross-reference]* .... E 2

PAKISTAN

- Ziaul Haq Urges Muslim 'Unity' in Science, Technology .... F 1
- MRD To Continue Public Meetings for Early Elections *[THE MUSLIM 12 Oct]* .... F 1
- Spokesman on DRA Talks Offer, Resettlement, Policy *[THE MUSLIM 14 Oct]* .... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

- 2-Week Deadline Issued to 'Terrorists' on Negotiations .... G 1
- 'Terrorists' Continue 'Wave of Violence' .... G 1
- Separatists Destroy Government Buildings .... G 1
- Government Forces Capture 23 Separatists .... G 1
- Separatists' Morale Said 'Low' After Defeats .... G 2
- Armed Terrorists Attack Kalmunai Police Station .... G 2
- LTTE Reportedly Sounding Out 'Non-Military Wing' *[WEEKEND 12 Oct]* .... G 2

IRAN

- Khamene'i Views Machel Death 'With Suspicion' .... I 1
  - Foreign Ministry Issues Statement .... I 1
- Velayati Receives Libyan Envoy, Message .... I 1
- Shafe'i Terms Visits to GDR, Hungary 'Fruitful' .... I 1
- Spokesman Responds to Iraqi Threats of Future Attacks .... I 2
- Iraqi Claims of Mahabad Governor's Death 'Baseless' .... I 2

Convoys Continue To Depart for Battlefronts .... I 2
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 2
    Communique Details Iraqi Attack on Train .... I 2
    IRNA: 'Cargo' Train 'Not in Operation' .... I 3
    Basra Warned of Retaliatory 'Raid' .... I 3
    Tehran Reports 'Infiltration Operations' .... I 3

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 204 *22 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INDIA

Cabinet Reshuffle Reported; Gandhi Cited .... E 1
Steel Sector Cooperation With USSR To Be Strengthened .... E 1
Commentary Views Weinberger's 4-Day Visit .... E 1
HINDUSTAN TIMES Reviews Indo-Pak Relations *[11 Oct]* .... E 2

PAKISTAN

MUSLIM Carries Interview With Benazir Bhutto *[13 Oct]* .... F 1
U.S. Caution Urged on Technology Transfer to India *[THE PAKISTAN TIMES 13 Oct]* .... F 3
India's Arms Acquisitions, Accusations Viewed .... F 3
Spokesman Cited on Afghanistan Issue, Weinberger Visit .... F 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Government Launches 'Another Operation' in Mannar .... G 1
'Terrorist' Attack 'Repulsed' in Mullaittivu .... G 1
Security Forces Capture EROS 'Terrorist' .... G 1

IRAN

Relations With Ivory Coast Reportedly 'Severed' .... I 1
Khomeyni, Montazeri Meet 18 Oct, Review 'Issues' .... I 1
    Clandestine Radio Reports 'Verbal Clash' .... I 1
Foreign Minister, IRGC Chief Depart for Libya 22 Oct .... I 1
    Velayati on Visit's 'Objectives' .... I 1
'Shares' Offered to Employees of Production Units .... I 2
Asylum Said Considered for Irish 'Freedom Fighters' .... I 2
Iranian Victories Termed Superpowers' 'Weak Spot' *[KEYHAN 12 Oct]* .... I 2
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 4
    Communique No 2,631 .... I 4
    Basra Train Station 'Heavily Shelled' .... I 4
    Iraqi Oil Platform Hit, 'Set Ablaze' .... I 4
Barrier Said Built To Guard 'Remnant' Kirkuk Complexes .... I 4

FBIS

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 205 *23 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

IRAN

Balkh Workers Attend 'Warm' Soviet Troop Send-Off .... I 1
Delegate Returns From World Peace Congress 23 Oct .... I 1
Rebels Said 'Crushed'; Ammunition Seized in Paghman .... I 1

INDIA

Gandhi Says Cabinet Reshuffle Involved 'Performance' .... E 1
Pakistani Claim of Soviet Base Facilities Denied .... E 1
Dehli Cites Junejo on No Indian Interference in Sind .... E 1
Police Fire at 'Activists' in Darjeeling; None Injured .... E 1

PAKISTAN

Junejo Reiterates Stand on Afghanistan Issue .... F 1
Spokesman on Afghanistan, Indian Nuclear Capability .... F 1
Delhi Reports Ethnic Clashes in Karachi; 3 Injured .... F 1
AIP Cited on Defection of Afghan Air Force Pilot *[AFP]* .... F 1

IRAN

Khamene'i Receives War Information Chief 22 Oct .... I 1
Khamene'i Sends Message on 'Suspicious' Machel Death .... I 1
Musavi Cautions Nation Against 'Baseless' Rumors .... I 1
Oil Minister Returns From OPEC Meeting 23 Oct .... I 1
Tehran Reports Departure of Battalions for Fronts .... I 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 2
    Communique No 2,632 .... I 2
    Communique No 2,633 .... I 2
    Iraqi Kurds Down 2 Iraqi Helicopters .... I 2

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 206 *24 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Najibullah Holds News Conference 18 Oct .... C 1
Pakistani Envoy Summoned Over Border Overflight .... C 6

BANGLADESH

Ershad 'Officially' Declared Elected President .... D 1
'Formally' Takes Oath of Office .... D 1
Ershad Announces New Cabinet 24 Oct .... D 1

INDIA

ISI Carries Cabinet List Following Reshuffle .... E 1
USSR's Katushev Meets With External Affairs Minister .... E 1
Delegation Holds Cooperation Talks .... E 2
Largest Naval Base To Be Set Up in Karwar .... E 2
Paper Views Results of 'Optimistic' Weinberger Visit *[THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 16 Oct]* .... E 2
Commentary on Pakistani 'Terrorist' Involvement .... E 2

PAKISTAN

Ziaul Haq, Junejo Express 'Grief' Over Plane Crash .... F 1
Sind Chief Regrets Violence After Train Mishap .... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Parliament Approves Extension of State of Emergency .... G 1
LANKA PUWATH Reports on Recent 'Terrorist' Actions .... G 1
Views 'Terrorist Activity' in East .... G 1
4 'Terrorists' Killed; Explosives Seized .... G 1

IRAN

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Delivers Friday Prayer Sermon .... I 1
Musavi Addresses Iraqi Kurds in Sanandaj .... I 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 2
Iraqi Plane Downed 24 Oct .... I 2
Second Iraqi Warplane Downed 24 Oct .... I 2

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 207 *27 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

- UK Decision Against Syria Termed ‘Political Terrorism’ ..... C 1
- Security Forces Seize Rebel Ammunition ..... C 1
- ‘Criminals’ Set Fire to 2 Sacred Sites ..... C 1

INDIA

- Gandhi Inaugurates ‘Country’s Biggest’ Naval Base ..... E 1
- V. P. Singh, USSR’s Katushev Discuss Trade ..... E 1
- 10th Cooperation Meeting With Iraq Begins 24 Oct *[INA]* ..... E 1
  - Agreement Reached To Improve Trade ..... E 1
  - Session’s Minutes Signed *[INA]* ..... E 1
- Delhi Reports Breakaway Akali Dal Leader Arrested ..... E 2
- Tamil Nadu Chief Views Colombo Proposals With Tamils ..... E 2
- ‘Prohibitory Orders’ Imposed in Karnataka ..... E 2
- ‘Terrorists’ Kill 7 in Ferozepore; ‘Manhunt’ Launched ..... E 2
  - Killings Protested; Situation Controlled ..... E 2
  - Strike Called by Political Parties ..... E 2
- Delhi Says 16 Pakistani ‘Intruders’ Killed ..... E 2
- Sikh Women Form Militant Group; To Fight Police Chief *[AFP]* ..... E 3

PAKISTAN

- Kabul Airspace Claim ‘Rejected’; Afghan Attack Viewed ..... F 1
- MUSLIM Urges National Reconciliation in Afghanistan *[15 Oct]* ..... F 1
- Editorial Urges End to Dependence on U.S. Arms *[JANG 14 Oct]* ..... F 1

IRAN

- Khamene’i on Benefits of Iranian Victory in War ..... I 1
- Reaction to UK Severance of Relations With Syria Viewed ..... I 1
  - Musavi Discusses ‘Conspiracy’ ..... I 1
  - Hashemi-Rafsanjani on ‘Western Plot’ ..... I 1
  - Foreign Ministry Issues Statement ..... I 1
- Velayati Returns From Talks in Tripoli 26 Oct ..... I 2
  - Views Visit; Expresses Support for Libya ..... I 2
- LE MONDE: Montazeri Resigns as Khomeyni Successor *[Paris 25 Oct]* ..... I 2
- Oil Minister Interviewed on OPEC Meeting ..... I 3
- USSR Delegation Departs; Draft Issued on Talks ..... I 5
- Delegation Departs for Samora Machel Funeral ..... I 5
- Spokesman on Downing of Aircraft by Kuwaiti Missiles ..... I 5
- Tehran Reports ‘Successful’ Kurdish Actions in Iraq ..... I 5
- Iraqis Launch ‘Abortive Attack’ on Kurdish Forces ..... I 5
- Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 6
  - Iraqi Bombing Injures Bus Passengers ..... I 6
  - Communique Details Aircraft Downing ..... I 6
  - Communique No 2,635 ..... I 6
  - Communique No 2,636 ..... I 7
  - Iraqi Aircraft Violate Airspace; 1 Downed ..... I 7

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 208

28 October 1986

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

6th Soviet Regiment Departs Konduz; Watanjar Attends .... C 1
'Sources' Cited on Attack on Departing Soviet Troops *[AFP]* .... C 1
    AFP Reports on Further Violence .... C 1
Pakistan Envoy Summoned Over 24 Oct Bombing .... C 1
Daily Cited on China's Involvement in 'Undeclared War' *[HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR]* .... C 2
'Criminal Bands' 'Crushed' in Bagrami; Weapons Seized .... C 2

BANGLADESH

India's President Congratulates Ershad on Election *[Delhi]* .... D 1
AFP: Student 'Activists' Riot at Dhaka University .... D 1
AFP Reports Habiganj College 'Clashes', Closure .... D 1
Claim of Military's Torture of Tribal Groups Denied *[AFP]* .... D 1

INDIA

Natwar Singh, Envoy to Sri Lanka Brief Gandhi .... E 1
Soviet Delegation Visits, Offers Railway Assistance .... E 1
Minister Urges Expanded Cooperation With Hungary .... E 1
'Terrorists' Kill 3; Hoshiarpur Curfew Continues .... E 1
    Delhi Reports Congress-I Leader Shot .... E 1
Ziaul Haq Said Using 'Subterfuge' To Acquire U.S. Arms *[THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 20 Oct]* .... E 1

PAKISTAN

Libyan Envoy Conveys 'Confidential' Note to President *[AFP]* .... F 1
Yaqub Khan Urges 'Pressure' To Ensure Soviet Pullout .... F 1
Editorial Comments on U.S. 'Double Dealing' *[JASARAT 18 Oct]* .... F 1
DAWN Comments on Indian Border Exercises; Relations *[15 Oct]* .... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Politician, Journalist Jailed for Antigovernment Poem *[AFP]* .... G 1

SRI LANKA

Minister Says Sinhalese Youths Trained for Terrorism .... G 1
Security Forces, 'Terrorists' Observe 24-Hour Truce .... G 1
    'Terrorists' Violate Truce; Kill Sentry .... G 1
Land Mine Explosion Kills 2 Policemen, Wounds 6 .... G 2
Navy Patrol Captures 'Terrorists' 23 Oct .... G 2

IRAN

Khomeyni Answers Reyshahri on Arrest of Hashemi .... I 1
AFP Told Montazeri 'Still' Khomenyi Successor .... I 1
'Expert' Cited on UK 'Conspiracy' Against Syria .... I 1
Lebanese Group Requests Camps War Mediation .... I 2

Soviet Envoy Meets Energy Official on Cooperation .... I 2
Commerce Minister Heads Delegation to Finland .... I 2
'Defector' Cited on Support for Iraqi Chemical Weapons *[London THE INDEPENDENT]* .... I 2
Communiques Detail Recent Combat Operations .... I 3
    No 2,637 .... I 3
    No 2,638 .... I 3

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 209 *29 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Najibullah Attends ‘Martyred’ Official’s Funeral ..... C 1
Security Forces Kill ‘Band’ Members in Badghis ..... C 1
‘Successful’ Security Operation in Bagrami ..... C 1

INDIA

Gandhi on Defense Requirements, Issues ..... E 1
Nagaland Minister, Council of Ministers Resign ..... E 1
Emergency Meeting Views Situation in Punjab ..... E 1
Precautionary Curfew Imposed in Amritsar ..... E 1
    Curfew Lifted; 100 Sikhs Arrested *[AFP]* ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Ziaul Haq Wants AWACS With Pakistani Crews ..... F 1
Syrian Issue, Libyan Envoy’s Visit Viewed ..... F 1
5 Dead, 20 Injured in Peshawar Explosion ..... F 1
    Further on Explosion ..... F 1
    Demonstration Held; Strike Called *[AFP]* ..... F 1
4 Killed in Quetta Clash; Curfew Imposed ..... F 2
Police Fire at Student Riot in Lahore ..... F 2
Kabul’s Protest of Shelling ‘Baseless’ ..... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Chinese Aircraft, Israeli Boats To Be Bought *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Tamils Sever Trincomalee Telecommunications *[AFP]* ..... G 1
‘Terrorists’ Explode Grenades in Jaffna ..... G 1
Civilian Deaths, Damaged Temple Denied ..... G 1

IRAN

Iraqis Force Kuwaiti Plane Into Soviet Airspace ..... I 1
Khamene‘i Addresses Theology Students ..... I 1
Musavi Addresses Message to Nation ..... I 1
Armed Forces Urged To Be ‘Source of Security’ ..... I 3
Envoy to Moscow, Shevardnadze Hold Talks ..... I 3
KEYHAN on ‘Political Expertise’, Diplomacy *[20 Oct]* ..... I 3
Bomb Explosion in Zahedan Injures Nine ..... I 5
Red Cross May Again Visit Iraqi POW’s *[AFP]* ..... I 5
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 5
    Air Force Bombs Iraqi Garrison ..... I 5
    Communique No 2,639 ..... I 5

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 210 *30 October 1986*

- MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

- Najibullah Receives Soviet Delegation ..... C 1
- Dost Leads Delegation to UN General Assembly ..... C 1
- Armed Forces Crush Criminal Band in Samangan ..... C 1
- Criminal Band 'Crushed' in Nangarhar ..... C 1
  - Weapons Seized in 'Assault' ..... C 1

INDIA

- Hoshike Sema To Be New Nagaland Chief Minister ..... E 1
- President Leaves for SFRY, Greece, Poland 30 Oct ..... E 1
- Five Officials Convicted of Espionage ..... E 1
- 24 Affected by Poisonous Gas in Ahmadabad ..... E 1
- Bharatiya Janata Party Protests Punjab Killings ..... E 1
- Marches Held in Punjab To Instill Confidence ..... E 1
- 'Law, Order Situation' Reviewed in Punjab ..... E 1
- 3 Killed in 'Terrorist' Shooting 30 Oct ..... E 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

- King, Queen Return From FRG Visit 29 Oct ..... G 1

SRI LANKA

- Coming 2 Weeks 'Decisive' to Ethnic Issue ..... G 1
- 29 Oct Attack on Jaffna Army Camp 'Repulsed' ..... G 1
- LANKA PUWATH on 'Terrorist' Incidents ..... G 1

IRAN

- Majlis Speaker on Iraqi Intercept of Kuwaiti Plane ..... I 1
  - Attack Shows Iraq 'Unbalanced' ..... I 1
- Hasemi-Rafsanjani on Mehdi Hashemi Arrest ..... I 1
- Khamene'i Receives Sierra Leonean Envoy ..... I 2
- Musavi Warns U.S. Against Terrorism Accusations ..... I 2
- Accord Reached on Financial Dispute With France ..... I 2
- Stance Urged Against Chemical Weapons Use ..... I 3
- Spokesman Counters Iraqi Claims on Gunboats ..... I 3
- Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 4
  - 'Fath-2' Operation Hits Power Station ..... I 4
  - Communique Issued on Operation ..... I 4
  - Iraqis Raid Bakhtaran; 2 Jets Downed ..... I 4
  - Basra Warned of Retaliatory Attack ..... I 5
  - Iraqis Bomb Bakhtaran Second Time ..... I 5
  - Iraqi Jet Downed Raiding Bakhtaran ..... I 5
  - Iraqi Garrison Bombed ..... I 5
  - Iraqi Patrol Boat Sunk 28 Oct ..... I 5
  - Explosion Reported in Sar Dasht ..... I 5

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Western Europe

Vol VII No 211 *31 October 1986*

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EC Confirms No New Benefits for Exports to Syria *[ANSA]* B 1

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Genscher Holds Talks With U.S. Arms Negotiators J 1
Genscher Meets Soviet Envoy, Reject Missile Deal J 1
Genscher, Italy's Spadolini Discuss Disarmament J 1
Explosives Destroy Car at U.S. Base in Berlin J 1
  Further Details J 1
  Arab Group Claims Responsibility J 1
FRG Press Comments on Antiterrorism Measures J 2
Press Criticizes EC Failure To Act Against Syria J 2

FRANCE

Reportage on Visit of Saudi Interior Minister *[SPA]* K 1
  Chirac, Nayif on Bilateral Ties K 1
  Nayif Holds News Conference K 1
Government Partially Eases Visa Restrictions K 2
LE FIGARO Supports Break in UK-Syrian Relations *[29 Oct]* K 3
Touring Nonaligned Ministers Meet Raimond K 3
Veterans' Official Cancels Meeting With Botha K 4
LE MONDE on Bariani Task of Reviving Asian Ties *[25 Oct]* K 4

ITALY & VATICAN CITY

Iranian Embassy Rejects Spadolini's Assertions L 1
Craxi on National Congress, Question of Rotation L 1

PORTUGAL

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS Interviews PRD's Eanes *[23 Oct]* M 1
Daily Outlines 1987 Budget Projections *[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 17 Oct]* M 2

SPAIN

Gonzalez on EEC, Change in Portuguese Relations *[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 23 Oct]* N 1
Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez Visits Jordan N 1

CYPRUS

Spokesman on Refusal To Release Weapons *[CYPRUS MAIL 29 Oct]* R 1
KHARAVYI on Transfer of British SAS to Akrotiri *[29 Oct]* R 1
'Arab Missions' Appeal for UK Condemnation *[O FILELEVTHEROS 30 Oct]* R 1
Paper Condemns Approval of British Exercises *[KHARAVYI 30 Oct]* R 2
Chinese Journalist Delegation Pays Visit R 2
Highlights of 1987 Turkish Cypriot Budget R 2

GREECE

Government Reshuffle Announced 30 October .... S 1
    Ministers Sworn In .... S 1
FRG Parliamentary Group Arrives in Athens .... S 1

FBIS [redacted] **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 OCTOBER 1986

PLO

The UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* reported that the PLO has begun withdrawing from Tunisia in order to establish a new headquarters in Iraq, according to WAM. A hundred Palestinians left Tunis last week, the report said, and the departure will involve "all PLO circles and interests" including the Political Department and WAFA, the PLO's news agency. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat earlier told Kuwait's *Al-Ray' Al-Amm in a statement cited by KUNA that the Pales*tinian leadership will have no definite or permanent address until it acquires an appropriate site that can accomodate its presence. He also said the PLO command has decided to end its military presence in Tunisia, and KUNA noted that the PLO leader's statement followed reports that Tunisia has taken control of his headquarters.

In contrast with these reports, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf dismissed "unfounded rumours" about a PLO move from Tunis during an interview published by *Al-Ray' Al-Amm* 20 September. Tunisia has not asked the PLO to leave, he said, and nothing mars relations between the two sides.

Morocco

King Hassan II appointed Azzedine Laraki as the new prime minister, telling him in remarks broadcast by Rabat radio that the government must work "hand in hand" with Parliament to implement the program which the king will announce at the inauguration of the new parliamentary session. King Hassan also announced the appointment of Mohamed Hilali as minister of national education, Laraki's former position, and of Mohamed Saqqat as the Foreign Ministry secretary concerned with EEC relations.

Lebanon

A Lebanese Forces (LF) statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio stressed that the events of 27 September were not the result of divisions within the LF but of 12 years of Syrian intervention. The statement emphasized the LF's "excellent relations" with the Lebanese Army, and denied that Colonel Khalil Kan'an's assassination was linked with the LF-Army clash in Monte Verde.

Meanwhile, Elie Hubayqah vowed to overthrow LF leader Samir Ja'Ja', asserting that the 27 September battle was "only the beginning," according to Beirut radio.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad told visiting Jordanian journalists that he is ready to declare unity with Iraq under "charters binding the two countries," stressing that this could pave the way for an end to the Iran-Iraq war, KUNA reported. As for Syria's economic problems, Al-Asad acknowledged that its economic development is lagging behind military development.

Sudan

The clandestine SPLA radio broadcast another warning about the dangers of airlifting relief supplies to Juba and Malakal, urging the international organizations involved in "Operation Rainbow" to stop allowing themselves to be used by the Sudanese Government as "pawns in a dangerous political game." Citing an official SPLA spokesman, the radio said the authorities in Khartoum are determined to deny relief organizations access to SPLA-controlled areas, "where the bulk of the starving population resides," adding that it is a pity that "Rainbow" has failed to dissociate itself from the government's attempt to "politicize" its operation.

Libya

Envoy in Saudi Arabia — Revolutionary Command member Major Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi was received by Saudi King Fahd in Jeddah, SPA reported.

Fiat Shares — Libya decided to sell its Fiat shares because of the particular economic situation in the financial market resulting from the "abnormal increase" in the value of shares and in view of the increase of the Italian lira against the U.S. dollar, a spokesman for the Libyan company for foreign investments asserted in a statement reported by JANA. The company sold its shares for $3 billion, thus making a large profit on its original investment of $400 million, he said.

Egypt-Djibouti

Djibouti's decision to reestablish relations with Egypt was welcomed by the director of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's African Department, who viewed the move as a "constructive step," according to Cairo radio. Djibouti's foreign minister said the restoration of diplomatic relations will assist the search for Arab unity, AFP noted.

Iran-Iraq War

Tehran radio announced that Iranian forces killed around 100 Iraqis during a 3 km advance in the Changuleh River area, near Mehran. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio stated that an Iranian attack in the area was repulsed.

Iran-Kuwait

Following his visit to Saudi Arabia, the Iranian oil minister arrived in Kuwait where he met with his Kuwaiti counterpart and with the amir, IRNA noted.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 190

1 October 1986

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INDIA

- Gandhi, Zail Singh Greet PRC Leaders on National Day .... E 1
- Foreign Secretary Venkateswaran To Visit USSR 2-5 Oct .... E 1
- Industrial Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR .... E 1
- TULF Delegation Meets External Affairs Minister .... E 1
- Objection Raised to Pakistani Remarks at UN .... E 1
- Punjab To Remain Restricted Area for Foreigners .... E 1
- Police Arrest 10 Terrorists in Amritsar Area .... E 1
- 8 Check Posts To Be Set Up on Border With Nepal .... E 1
- Commentary: Sino-Pakistan Pact 'Cause for Concern' .... E 2
- Paper Welcomes UK Draft Extradition Treaty *[THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 20 Sep]* .... E 2

PAKISTAN

- Ziaul Haq, Junejo Greet PRC Leaders on National Day .... F 1
- India's Plan for Jhelum River Dam 'Protested' .... F 1
  - 'Complete' Information Lacking .... F 1
  - National Assembly Debates Issue .... F 1
  - No 'Official Response' From India .... F 1
- Karachi Reports 'Huge' Explosion in Peshawar City .... F 1
- Paper Suggests 'Direct Talks' for Afghan Settlement *[THE MUSLIM 25 Sep]* .... F 1
- HAIDAR Editorial Views Terrorist Acts, Response *[21 Sep]* .... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

- Parliament Votes 'To Extend' State of Emergency .... G 1
- Next Round of Tamil Talks To Be Held in Delhi 16 Oct .... G 1
- Amnesty International's 'Disappearance' Claims Denied .... G 1
- 3 Killed, 3 Injured in Landmine Explosion .... G 3

IRAN

- Khamene'i Says Victory Over Ba'thist Troops 'Near' .... I 1
  - Views Importance of Intelligence .... I 1
  - Terms Police Role 'Praiseworthy' .... I 1
- Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Base Personnel .... I 2
- Armed Forces Staff Chief Hopes for Victories 'Soon' .... I 2
- Foreign Minister Velayati Meets Counterparts at UN .... I 2
  - Meeting With French Counterpart .... I 2
  - Importance of French Contact Viewed .... I 3
  - Saudi, Malaysian Meetings .... I 3
- Amrollahi Urges Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes .... I 3
- LIBERATION Interviews KDP's Abdorrahman Qasemlu *[Paris 22 Sep]* .... I 4
- Esfahan's Chemical Plant After Iraqi Attack Viewed *[Voice of the Liberation of Iran]* .... I 5
- Communique No 2,610 Details Combat Operations .... I 5

Gandhi, Zail Singh Greet PRC Leaders on National Day

BK010340 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT Oct 86

[Text] The Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang has renewed Beijing's call for peaceful reunification with Taiwan. He said he sincerely hoped that the authorities in Taiwan would consider China's proposals for the states to be reunified on the principle of one country, two systems. Mr Zhao Ziyang was speaking at a reception marking the 37th anniversary of the communist take over of mainland China.

The president, Giani Zail Singh, and the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, have greeted China on the occasion.

Foreign Secretary Venkateswaran To Visit USSR 2-5 Oct

BK301535 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1519 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] An Indian delegation led by Foreign Secretary A.P. Venkateswaran will be visiting Moscow from October 2 to October 5 for preliminary discussions and exchange of views in connection with the forthcoming visit of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev to India. Venkateswaran will be accompanied by G. Parthasarthy, joint secretary (XP) and Y.M. Tewari, joint secretary (EE). These discussions and consultations are in keeping with the true spirit of the traditionally friendly relations between India and Soviet Union.

Industrial Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR

BK011012 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet Union is to assist India in the modernization of her railway network. It will also collaborate in the production of machines for coal mining, chemicals industry, agriculture, and computerized X-ray machines.

A protocol to this effect was signed in Moscow yesterday at the end of the 2-week long session of the India-Soviet subworking group for cooperation. The protocol also envisages manufacture of powerful turbohydro generators and heavy excavators and the establishment of big plants for disposal of waste material in (?India).

TULF Delegation Meets External Affairs Minister

BK010336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of the Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] met the external affairs minister, Mr Shiv Shankar, in New Delhi yesterday. The delegation has already had talks with the foreign secretary, Mr Venkateswaran, on the formulations received from Sri Lanka to resolve the ethnic problem.

Objection Raised to Pakistani Remarks at UN

BK300950 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] At the UN General Assembly yesterday India took strong exception to the Pakistan foreign minister's reference to Kashmir. Expressing his right to reply, India's permanent representative to the United Nation, Mr Gharekhan, said the Simla Agreement provides the basis for resolving all outstanding issues between the two countries through bilateral negotiations.

India, therefore, fails to understand the reference to the so-called Kashmir question, he said. Mr Yaqub Khan had earlier said the matter should be settled on the basis of the UN resolutions and in the spirit of the Simla Agreement.

PTI reporting from New York says the Indian delegation's objection was to Mr Yaqub Khan's reference to UN resolutions when India and Pakistan have agreed to settle all matters bilaterally.

Punjab To Remain Restricted Area for Foreigners

BK010315 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The whole of Punjab will continue to remain a restricted area for foreigners till the 2d of January next year.

No foreign passport holder can enter Punjab for any purpose without obtaining a special permission from the Government of India or an Indian mission abroad or the government of Punjab.

Police Arrest 10 Terrorists in Amritsar Area

BK010310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] In Punjab, two bullet ridden bodies were recovered in Amritsar District. The police, meanwhile, have arrested 10 terrorists in Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts.

A police spokesman told our correspondent that two bodies with bullet injuries were found near a tubewell in (Gari) village under the Valtoha police station. The district police have registered a case.

8 Check Posts To Be Set Up on Border With Nepal

BK010346 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] In West Bengal, eight more check posts will be set up soon on the Indo-Nepal border to watch the movement of people crossing the border.

The director general of the state police, R. Bhatacharya, said in Siliguri that two additional companies of CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] have been sent to Darjeeling to further strengthen the security measures.

Commentary: Sino-Pakistan Pact 'Cause for Concern'

BK261502 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 26 Sep 86

[H.C. Bhatt Commentary: "Sino-Pak Nuclear Collaboration"]

[Text] The recent agreement on nuclear collaboration between Pakistan and China has caused considerable concern in India. Anything that goes to enhance Pakistan's nuclear weapon capability is perceived as a threat to India because India is convinced on the basis of evidence that Islamabad is engaged in a nuclear bomb program. Of course, Beijing has denied that the agreement with Pakistan is anything but peaceful. The pact was signed in the presence of the Chinese premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, by Pakistan's foreign minister, Mr Yaqub Khan, for his country and by Mr Song Jian, China's minister in charge of the State Commission for Science and Technology. Such high-level participation and that fact that nothing was known about the agreement until it was signed and, indeed, about Mr Yaqub Khan's visit to Beijing, shows there was some hush-hush business about this collaboration deal between the two countries. After all, China and Pakistan have been collaborating with each other in the military field for more than 2 decades. Beijing has supplied fighter planes, Chinese and other military hardware to Islamabad. Even nuclear collaboration has been achieved by them although there was no pact of this kind before. The absence of the agreement did not come in the way of exchange of nuclear information and knowledge.

Reports from the Western media and scientific and strategic journals, most of them friendly to both China and Pakistan, have been reporting on the stage of nuclear capability that Pakistan has achieved. China, of course, exploded its first nuclear bomb more than 2 decades ago and subsequently conducted more explosions at the Lop Nur test site. This is situated in its Xinjiang Province close to the common border between India and China in the western sector and also close to the common region between China and Pakistan which is actually Indian territory in Pakistan's illegal occupation. The Western media and strategic journals have also been saying that at Lop Nur in 1983 a test was conducted which was in fact a Pakistani bomb tested on Chinese soil. A Pakistani minister was also said to have been present at the (?explosion) which must have been some occasion for Islamabad. Such a trick was resorted to by Pakistan apparently because any explosion in Pakistan itself would attract the anger of the American Congress which would cut off economic and military aid to Islamabad for going nuclear. Not that the United States is unaware of the Pakistani clandestine nuclear bomb project, much of the information on the work done in Pakistan on uranium enrichment has been reported in the American media which in turn got the information from the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. Responsible American public men have openly accused Pakistan of secretly acquiring the bomb while making diplomatic denial for the benefit of the White House which regards Pakistan as an indispensable ally in preserving American hegemony in the Gulf region.

The Sino-Pakistani collaboration in such circumstances can only mean military collaboration. Even if Chinese denials of any military element in the cooperation agreement are to be taken at their face value, where is the guarantee that Islamabad will not put the help given by China to military use? After all, much of the Pakistani achievement in the nuclear field is based on the technology, plans, and drawings which its much spoken of nuclear scientist, Dr Abdul Qadir Khan, stealthily brought out of the European nations' jointly-run plant in the Netherlands where he was once employed. So everything is (? good) to the Pakistani nuclear weapons mill and while China may think it is giving know-how and material for peaceful development, these could well be put to military use in secret plants like the one at Kahuta near Islamabad.

The United States has a great responsibility in the matter. As Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi recently pointed out, the Reagan administration has been winking at the Pakistani military nuclear bomb program. India's repeated protests have been ignored by Washington in order not to jeopardize its aid program to Pakistan and the quid pro quo benefit that the United States gets from Islamabad. On the other hand, Washington under President Reagan's direction has entered into a major nuclear cooperation pact with China. How much of this cooperation will filter down to Islamabad via Beijing can be anyone's guess. India has enough cause for concern.

Paper Welcomes UK Draft Extradition Treaty

BK291450 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 20 Sep 86 p 9

[Editorial: "Extradition Treaty"]

[Text] The presentation by Britain to India of a draft extradition treaty is a step in the right direction. For, after the two countries' Prime Ministers had agreed in October, 1985, on the need for such a treaty mainly to meet the menace of "Khalistani" extremists who had taken refuge in Britain, Whitehall had inexplicably been dragging its feet. It had suggested a number of alternatives such as the extension of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and suitable amendments to the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Commonwealth Fugitives Act. But India had stood firm and, in fact, had given a draft treaty to Britain in January. But no discussion on it could be held because of Britain's changed attitude.

Now that Britain has finally agreed to such a treaty by giving a draft, the two can be discussed by legal experts of the two countries. Though neither country has discussed details of its drafts, they are understood broadly to cover common points. According to British spokesmen, their draft has gone a step further than the Anglo-American extradition treaty in that there is no "list system" of extraditable offences, for all the offences attracting a sentence of 12 months or more will automatically become extraditable.

Why Indian spokesmen are cautious in their response is firstly because legal experts have still to examine the draft. Secondly, even if an extradition treaty is signed, much will depend on the spirit in which it is applied. Thus, though according to British spokesmen political offences for which extradition will not be applicable are limited in scope in their draft, it will be up to British courts to interpret, the clause. Another clause which is bound to be there, as it is in the Anglo-American treaty and other such treaties, is that of "humanitarian safeguards" under which a British (or Indian) court would have the power to refuse to extradite a person if it thought he would not get a fair trial in his country. This clause has caused much trouble for Britain in getting Irish terrorists extradited from the U.S. Such clauses give much leeway to courts. But such hurdles, if they arise, will have to be crossed later. For now the objective is to arrive at a mutually acceptable extradition treaty.

Ziaul Haq, Junejo Greet PRC Leaders on National Day

BK010235 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo have congratulated President Li Xiannian and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang on the occasion of the 37th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China today.

In his message, the president said the good will and closeness of the two countries are the special features of Pakistan-China relations and that, with the passage of time, these relations will be further promoted and strengthened for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

In his message, the prime minister said he believes the close relations and cooperation will be further strengthened in the future.

India's Plan for Jhelum River Dam 'Protested'

'Complete' Information Lacking

BK301539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pakistan has protested to India over the Indian Government's noncompliance with the Indus Basin Treaty. The foreign secretary conveyed the Pakistani Government's protest to the Indian ambassador in Islamabad on Sunday. The protest has been lodged over the failure of the Indian Government to provide timely and complete information regarding its plan to construct a dam on the Jhelum River in the occupied Kashmir, which is a violation of the clauses of the Indus Basin Treaty.

National Assembly Debates Issue

BK010158 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The National Assembly was informed this evening by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, that construction of a barrage on the Jhelum River at the mouth of Wular Lake in occupied Kashmir would entail a great breach of the Indus Water Treaty. He was speaking on an adjournment motion sought to be moved by (Ansar Tariq Tarar)

He said the Pakistan Government would take effective measures in accordance with the provisions of the treaty to prevent any deteriment to Pakistan's rights under the treaty. Under the treaty, India is not allowed even to store the water of (?the western) river or construct any storage work on that. If the Indus Commission does not reach a settlement the Pakistan Government can take up the matter with the Indian Government to resolve the dispute by agreement. Minister of state said the question should be settled without delay as the Pakistan Government cannot accept diluted tactics for the creation of a greater conflict. He said the Federal Cabinet has already given exhaustive considerations to this matter and taken serious note of the Indian (?plan) Pakistan's special concern has already been conveyed to India expressing the hope that the matter would be resolved expeditiously. He said as the first step in that direction Pakistan has called upon India to stop forthwith more construction work on the barrage. He assured the House that the government is fully conscious of the situation and will leave no stone unturned in pursuing the matter in the interest of the country. After a heated debate on this by Syed Fakhr Imam, Syed Nusrat Ali Shah, Sardar Hafiz Ahmed Ali, and Shah Balihuddin Sartaj, the speaker ruled the motion out of order observing that the barrage is on (?initial) stage and there is no failure on the part of the government to take notice of the question.

The speaker deferred a privilege motion sought to be moved by Shah Balihuddin [word indistinct] on (?debating) the report of the arrest of Indian agents entering Pakistan. Speaking on the motion, the interior minister, Mr Mohammad Aslam Khan Khattack, said it was correct that 26 Indian agents crossed into Pakistan and were arrested by the Rangers. Investigations are underway and all possible measures are being taken to apprehead saboteurs and terrorists.

No 'Official Response' From India

BK011056 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Islamabad today that Pakistan has not yet received an official response from India about the proposed construction of a barrage on the Jhelum River at the mouth of Wular Lake in occupied Kashmir. At this stage, the spokesman said, we are concerned with a question which has been recognized by the Indus Commission. The commission is now trying to resolve this question in the first instance in the commission itself. If it is not resolved, it would be referred to the two governments when it would be taken up at the government level.

The spokesman said that Pakistan Government has intervened at this point to emphasize the necessity of an early settlement precluding the presentation of a fait accompli to Pakistan. Since excavation work has started on the project, the question should be resolved.

Karachi Reports 'Huge' Explosion in Peshawar City

BK301602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] A huge explosion occurred in Shahi Bagh of Peshawar city this afternoon, but there was no loss of life or property.

Paper Suggests 'Direct Talks' for Afghan Settlement

BK301245 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
25 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] In his speech to the United Nations General Assembly in New York, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has voiced his country's desire to seek "new solutions and a fresh approach" to settle the Afghanistan question. He further added that such an approach should "help to identify ways of solving the problem with due regard for the legitimate interests of the Afghan people and of its friends and neighbours." Additionally, he emphasised the acceptance of what he described as the "established realities, and not seeking arbitrarily to undo them." This is the first major policy pronouncement on Afghanistan from the Soviet side after Gorbachev's speech at the 27th Communist Party Congress in Moscow last February. The Soviet leader had then termed Afghanistan as a "bleeding wound" and expressed his country's desire to resolve the problem in 1986. That statement was followed by the ouster of Babrak Karmal in May and Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech in July in which he announced the withdrawal of six regiments of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Put together, these moves are pointers to a Soviet reassessment of their bungled policy in Afghanistan which has tarnished the USSR's image in the Third World and earned it the hostility of the Afghan people who see the Red Army as largely an occupying force. This call for a "fresh approach" makes sense, given the fact that the Geneva talks on this issue have reached a deadlock. In any such fresh approach the Soviet Union should be willing to consider talking to those sections of the mujahidin within Afghanistan who are not 'wired' to distant powers. In fact, a reappraisal of the entire Geneva process should be on the cards and the concerned parties could examine the format enunciated by the Paris peace talks on Vietnam in 1968. Four parties to the conflict — the Soviet Union, the Najib regime, the mujahidin, and Pakistan — could sit together face to face in direct talks to resolve the two principal questions: a mutually acceptable timeframe for the withdrawal of Soviet forces and the form and content of the government of national reconciliation which would be in place in Kabul, post-Soviet withdrawal.

Pakistan should respond positively to this new Soviet overture. Our response does not necessarily have to be linked with the American attitude on this issue, since, in any case, there is a convergence of interests and objectives between Pakistan and the United States on the ways to resolve this conflict. As a medium-size neighbour of the Soviet Union which is experiencing the direct fallout of the Afghan conflict, Pakistan should seek an early settlement which can lead to the withdrawal of Soviet forces and the return of the Afghan refugees. As a distant superpower, the United States is more interested in scoring propaganda points vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and using the Afghan question as a bargaining chip in global trade offs in the Third World. Let the Foreign Office not miss yet another opportunity.

HAIDAR Editorial Views Terrorist Acts, Response

BK300746 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu 21 Sep 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Pakistan Is Becoming a Mini-Beirut"]

[Text] Three striking incidents of terrorism have occurred in Pakistan during the past 2 weeks. First of all, a few days ago, a Pan American plane was hijacked. Later, unknown insurgents planted a bomb in the car of the Iraqi deputy consul general in Karachi causing his death on Tuesday [16 September], and a person called Zafar killed a Soviet diplomat by spraying bullets from his revolver.

Apparently there seems to be no connection among these three incidents. But the manner in which incidents of sabotage and terrorism have been increasing and, as the Punjab endowments minister described it, the way unknown insurgents tried to achieve their obnoxious aims by creating trouble in the religious procession on the 10th day of Muharram, one can presume that all these incidents are interconnected and that some unknown, covert hand is desirous of achieving an ulterior motive by creating trouble and disunity in Pakistan.

This state of affairs on the one hand, and the failure of the government to maintain law and order, to prevent incidents of terrorism, and to protect foreign diplomats on the other, have caused great concern to patriotic people.

Under these circumstances the same questions frequently spring up in peoples's minds: whether the situation can be brought under control only by imposing curfew, calling out the army, or by enforcing martial law. Are not the elected government and political personalities in power capable of controlling the situation? And in fact those people who do not want to see democracy flourishing in the country nurture these questions and try to give the impression that only a martial law government can bring such a situation under control.

Under these circumstances the nation and the right thinking people should see whether or not some plan is being hatched to bring the people of the country once again under martial law along with traitors and some foreign conspirators.

The national responsibility of devising some concrete strategy at the political level for eradicating terrorism in this country rests with President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Junejo. The people of the country are more and more disturbed and concerned by the way this country is becoming an arena for a tug of war between some powers and for presenting the picture of a "mini Beirut".

If extraordinary steps are not taken against the elements behind these incidents, after duly identifying them, they will be more encouraged and the result will be nothing but the destruction of the country.

SRI LANKA

Parliament Votes 'To Extend' State of Emergency

BK261341 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
1320 GMT 26 Sep 86

["OANA/POOL" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 26 *(Lanka Puwath)* — The motion to extend the state of emergency in Sri Lanka was passed by a two third majority in Parliament this evening.

111 members voted for the motion while the only communist party member in Parliament D.E.N Gunasekere voted against it.

The members of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) and the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna [Peoples United Front] (MEP) abstained from voting.

Next Round of Tamil Talks To Be Held in Delhi 16 Oct

BK281127 Colombo International Service in English
1045 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The third and possibly the final session of talks on the Tamil issue between the Sri Lankan Government and all the Tamil groups will be held in New Delhi on 16 October. This weekend and the next the Indian Government will hold talks separately and jointly with the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front and the armed extremist groups. Informed sources said that these talks will set the stage for smooth discussions on the Tamil issue when talks begin on the 16th. It has gone on record that the Indian foreign secretary was satisfied with the Sri Lankan Government's proposals, and in official circles it is taken that the foreign secretary was expressing the view of the Indian Government.

Amnesty International's 'Disappearance' Claims Denied

BK291423 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
1129 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Colombo, Sept 29 *(Lanka Puwath)* — The Sri Lankan Government in a statement released through the Media Centre in Colombo today totally rejected the statements, assertions, conclusions, and suggestions made by Amnesty International in it's report entitled Dissappearances in Sri Lanka.

The report points out that:

— Amnesty International in its genuine eagerness to uphold human rights the world over has ignored the political, social, economic, and other relevant conditions and situations existing in countries which the organisation endeavors to monitor continuously.

A statement or sworn affidavit by itself or accompanied by other statements and affidavits seeming to corroborate one another is not a legally acceptable, truthful, and valid document, unless subjected to cross-examination by the party accused of such "disappearances". This is basic to the principles of international law.

—Any person in Sri Lanka has the right, enshrined in law, of obtaining a passport or travel document, a foreign exchange allowance of [number indistinct] per person and travel to any part of world for any reason whatsoever.

—The Sri Lankan Government welcomes Amnesty International to file such actions in the local courts so as to allow the government or its law enforcement institutions to defend themselves.

—The Government of Sri Lanka goes further and wants such actions filed.

—It appeals to these institutions to afford the government a chance of cross-examining witnesses and the people who have filed sworn affidavits etc.

—There are many Sri Lankans belonging to all ethnic groups who have regularly taken the easiest route so far to receive asylum i.e. to West Berlin. These are not genuine asylum seekers but those who pretend to be victims of political persecution in order to obtain asylum, a dole, and eventually some gainful employment.

—It must be remembered that Sri Lanka is yet among the 26 poorest countries in the world with a sizeable backlog of accumulated unemployment which it is striving to eliminate.

In such a situation anybody crossing into a foreign country in the West, be it West Berlin, West Germany, France, Switzerland, Canada, United States, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Scandinavian countries with or without a travel document and claiming political refugee status is sure of being granted asylum at least till his claims are assessed.

—More importantly, youths who join the terrorist movement immediately assume not only a false name, but also a completely new identity which even their parents do not know. Thus, most parents do not know that their sons are terrorists.

—In such a situation when information received by arrested or surrendered terrorist suspects a youth in a given village is arrested and taken away he promptly denies his name, his parents, or that he lives in that particular village. [sentence as received]

This is to prevent further investigations in the village which will lead to further arrests of suspected terrorists.

—Often parents deliberately conceal the fact that their children have gone abroad on illegal documents in search of "economic" asylum for by admitting the fact they would make it known that the son's whereabouts would be made public and he may be sent home by the country granting him asylum.

—In such a case the best way to explain his "disappearance" is to say that "he has been taken away by the Army or the police or even the Navy". He has thus disappeared.

—There are an estimated 350,000 Sri Lankan Tamils in various countries claiming refugee status. Their names are not known to the Government of Sri Lanka. Their travel documents, if any, are not available to the Sri Lankan Government for scrutiny.

—In addition to all this, there are violent internecine rivalries between various terrorist groups. Recently, over 300 members belonging to the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO) led by its leader T. Bamaratnam were killed by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

Velupillai Prabhakaram the leader of the LTTE living permanently in Madras gave an interview in Madras to the Madras *The Hindu* newspapers of the 4th and the 5th of September 1986 and declared that he has liquidated the TELO group. Such internecine warfare amongst rival terrorists groups numbering over 30 has resulted in a large number of deaths and cremation of those killed by rival terrorist organisations.

This gives another aspect to the "disappearances".

—An examination of some of the evidences for "disappearances" presented by the Amnesty International would clearly reveal that the evidence presented remains mere hearsay and invalid in any court of law, established and operating, according to norms accepted the world over.

Page 18 of the Amnesty International report refers to the "disappearance" of Father Mary Bastian. "Early in the morning of 6th January 1985 the security forces launched an attack on terrorists hiding in the St. Anne's Church complex in Mannar. In the ensuing shoot out 8 terrorists were killed.

"On the 8th of January Minister of National Security Mr Lalith Athulathmudali said that 'Father Mary Bastian's body was not found among the dead and ordered a full police investigation into the shootings'. Speculation was rife as to whether Father Bastian was dead, his body burnt, buried, or whether he was hiding in India.

"The Amnesty International states that it has not received [evidence] in support of government speculation that Father Mary Bastian is still alive and the Catholic bishop's conference of Sri Lanka has strongly condemned this suggestion (on 2nd March 1985) affirming that there were eyewitnesses to his killing...."

However, the Amnesty International in its report failed to mention that a judicial inquest regarding all those found killed in the shoot out was conducted on the church premises by a judge of the high court. At that inquest the nun's attached to the church complex did not give any evidence or make any statements though they would have been the logical witnesses to the incident.

Secondly, those who claimed that they saw the incident were found not to be truthful witnesses because it was established that from the places where they said they were at the time of the incident they could not have witnessed the shoot out.

Further the sequence of events that took place that night according to the findings at the inquest was that the army surrounded the church complex and loudly hailed all civilians to vacate. It was established that all civilians went into one room and hid themselves.

It was also revealed that during the firing a number of people had run from the back of the church towards the beach and that sounds of a motor boat starting and speeding away were heard.

When the army examined the premises in daylight they could not trace Father Bastian.

Thus, the inquest findings contradict the so called eyewitness accounts which the Amnesty International refers to and also surfaces the doubt as to whether Father Bastian did not leave in the motor boat which was heard to speed away during the shoot out.

It is well known that the liberation theology of some countries of Latin America has crept into other areas as well.

These points regarding Father Bastian's case were made by Sri Lanka's representatives at a human rights session held in Geneva during February and March this year. Even this fact has been ignored by the Amnesty International.

In fact it is indeed tragic to note that the Amnesty International has resorted to false statements in their report. Thus, in page 52 part I of the report we find the following statement which deals with the ineffectiveness of domestic legal remedies:

"The ineffectiveness of this traditional legal remedy — even in cases of people arrested on criminal charges — has been the object of criticism by the Sri Lanka Bar Association whose subcommittee investigating the right of people in police custody is reported to have adopted the view that habeas corpus does not provide expeditious relief for people held beyond the 24 hour maximum period of police custody permitted under ordinary criminal law".

This is a travesty of the truth. No such "view" has been expressed by the subcommittee which is still discussing ways and means of expediting all court cases for there are many conflicting views as to the legal relief and their expeditiousness not only in Sri Lanka but in the whole corpus of criminal law accepted by Britain and other Commonwealth countries, such as habeas corpus.

Mr Daya Perera the president of the Sri Lanka Bar Association when contacted went on record stating that the statement contained in page 52 Part I of the Amnesty International report is completely untrue and that the said subcommittee has not concluded its sittings and may not for a few weeks more as the proposed remedies pose greater problems than the so-called inexpeditious modes of habeas corpus.

—The Amnesty International also has omitted to mention that there are free legal aid schemes and human rights associations who will help "relatives of people who 'disappeared' in the north and east".

However, it comments that they may find it difficult to obtain the services of a competent lawyer to represent them before the

Court of Appeal which hears habeas corpus petititions and which sits a long distance away in Colombo.

How long is the distance to Colombo?. A matter of about 200 miles at the most.

So people in the north and east of Sri Lanka find the distance to Colombo too great but not the distance to send affidavits and sworn statements to Geneva where Amnesty International has its headquarters. Geneva is closer to the north and east of Sri Lanka than Colombo is.

— Amnesty International does not speak of the inquest procedure in high courts with regard to deaths caused during exercise of functions by the security forces. Nor does it mention of the 230 counter affidavits filed by the Government of Sri Lanka before the Human Rights Association in Geneva in relation to the very matters raised by the Amnesty International.

—The theme of the report of the Amnesty International in its general conclusions and recommendations is that it is seeking approval to internationalize an essentially national and domestic matter.

—The Government of Sri Lanka welcomes any person, group of persons, duly constituted body, local or international, seeking legal redress for and on behalf of any victims of "disappearances," torture, or killings appearing before the domestic courts in regard to all instances mentioned by the Amnesty International in its two part report on "disappearances in Sri Lanka" or in regard to any other matter.

—Sri Lanka remains an open society welcoming any body to investigate any matter in regard to terrorist or any other activity which refers to any violation of human rights.

—The government will also guarantee the safety of all persons be they those who file such petitions before the courts of the land or be they the witnesses called in pursut of such cases.

—The Government of Sri Lanka wishes only the opportunity to test by legal scrutiny and cross examination the veracity of affidavits and eyewitness accounts presented by the Amnesty International.

3 Killed, 3 Injured in Landmine Explosion

BK261337 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1315 GMT 26 Sep 86

["OANA/POOL" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 26 *(Lanka Puwath)* — Three civilians including a 70 year old Muslim women were killed and three others were injured when separatist terrorists exploded a landmine near the third mile post on the Trincomalee Nilaweli road in eastern Sri Lanka this evening.

The Media Centre in Colombo told *Lanka Puwath* that the incident occurred at about 1500 hours (local time) today, when a lorry carring civilians were passing the third mile post on the Trincomalee-Nilaweli road.

The dead have been identified as Aumma Umma, Nagoor Pitchai Samsudeen, and Velupillai Ponnadurai.

Khamene'i Says Victory Over Ba'thist Troops 'Near'

LD301529 Tehran IRNA in English 1505 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 30, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i said here Tuesday that the victory of Iranian forces over the Ba'thist troops in the imposed war is near. He said both nations will shortly celebrate this victory.

The president made the remarks in a speech to a group of construction jihad members here where he added that Iran's success in defeating imperialist powers will set an example for other nations and pave the way for revolutions in their countries.

The superpowers are now well aware that Saddam Husayn's Ba'thist regime is no longer capable of remaining in power, the president said.

Khamene'i said that those countries which used to fully back the Baghdad government are now implicitly announcing their support for Iran in messages or interviews, although, he noted, they do not wish Iran to win the war.

On the plunder of oppressed nations' resources by a few big powers, the president said that some Eastern or Western powers such as the U.S., Britain, France, and even small European countries are bullying four bilion people across the globe.

Head of the Supreme Defense Council furthermore said that Iran's revolutionary nation has stood firmly against the U.S. and other big powers while most countries are not aware of plots of imperialist powers or have surrendered to them.

Views Importance of Intelligence

LD281736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] President Khamene'i, chairman of the Supreme Council for Cultural Revolution, opened, with a speech this afternoon, Imam Mohammad Baqer college which is affiliated with the Ministry of Intelligence. At this ceremony, President Khamene'i expressed his pleasure because of the formation of the college of intelligence [Daneshkadeh-i 'Ettela'at] and, elaborating on the situation in the country with regard to intelligence, he said: Our country used to be the target of all the world's intelligence services at one time because of its strategic situation, oil resources, and the potential presence of Islam and the faith in the country. Today, with the victory of the Islamic Revolution in the country, in addition to the aforementioned reasons, the Islamic Republic of Iran is a major target for the world's intelligence services. One cannot compare Iran with any other country which might be situated in a normal region and which does not have an Islamic regime or face such sensitive circumstances.

President Khamene'i added: We need a strong, united, pioneering, innovative, and independent intelligence organization because if there is no innovation in intelligence matters we will not be able to remain independent and we will be left behind.

Referring to the point that faithful and honest elements in the revolution have been able to pass through many intelligence obstacles up to now, and the fact that Imam Mohammad Bager College can be a major step along this path, the president said: The intelligence front is more dangerous than the battlefronts and we will suffer blows if we are not alert.

Terms Police Role 'Praiseworthy'

LD282333 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 28, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i Saturday described the role of the police personnel as "praiseworthy".

Speaking to a large group of policemen on the occasion of the police day, President Khamene'i stressed that policemen should set patterns of modesty, honesty, and discipline in an Islamic society.

The president said that revolutionary growth in the Armed Forces was greater than in many other classes of the Iranian society and attributed it to the existence of subjectivism in the socity.

Comparing the Islamic Revolution of Iran with other revolutions in the world, the president said that in some African countries with so-called progressive and revolutionary anti-racist governments, many key posts are occupied by white people who do not believe in equality of black and white.

In some other so-called revolutionary systems, the president added, reactionary governments cannot even encounter domestic and foreign problems bravely.

On the other hand, President Khamene'i said, in some Islamic countries there are officials who do not have deep knowledge of Islamic laws and in certain Arab countries which have launched a "nationalistic" revolution, there are officials who talk about Arabism but can not speak Arabic fluently. The reason is that these countries lack revolutionary subjectivity, a major criteria for the victory of a revolution.

In another part of his speech, President Khamene'i said that the Iranian nation had become more resolute for obtaining its goals and despite existing shortcomings, presence of people both at and behind war fronts has become more perceiveable due to people's interest in the Islamic Revolution.

Imam Khomeyni's representative to the police department, Hojjat ol-Eslam Movahhedi Kermani, outlined the sensitive role of policemen in the imposed war, saying that police personnel were present at the battle fronts from the very beginning of the war.

Meanwhile, a cheque reading 15 million rials (about 194,805 U.S. dollars) was presented to the president to be spent for war efforts.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Base Personnel

NC301024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council, met with pilots of the 4th Dezful fighter base yesterday evening after a brief visit to the western and southern fronts. In a speech to the personnel at the base, he said: During the 6 years of the Muslim Iranians' holy defensive war, the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces have given up many martyrs. We see the pictures of a large number of them here. They are proof of the Armed Forces' commitment and loyalty to the revolution and to Islam. The trust that the people and the authorities have in the Armed Forces and in the Air Force cannot be shaken by the treachery of a number of elements who seek to conquer the world. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: The military situation, combat readiness, logistic and mobilization conditions of our Armed Forces are the best they have been during the 6 years of defense, while our enemies are extremely nervous and expect an offensive by the combatants of Islam at any moment. He said: Our enemies are losing sleep and are constantly worrying if they will be the targets of the combatants of Islam tonight, tomorrow night, this week, or next month.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council then spoke about the effective operation and role of the Air Force in defending the Islamic homeland, and said: Despite the fact that arrogant forces are helping our enemy with weapons and material, our pilots and experts have made the best possible use of our aircraft and have themselves manufactured many of the spare parts needed. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani pointed out: The role of the pilots and the Air Force, as well as of the air defense networks during the victorious "Val Fajr-8" operations, was outstanding. In future operations, too, the Air Force should maintain its readiness and play its basic part in striking at the enemy.

He referred to the enemy's aggressive policy in attacking economic and labor installations in our country, and pointed out: Our Air Force should, with its just retaliatory operations, inflict blows on the enemy for the crimes it has perpetrated; and of course, the missile systems and the powerful artillery of the combatants of Islam will also carry out their role.

It should be pointed out that during his brief visit to the fronts of the imposed war, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani met and talked with commanders of the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces and the Revolutionary Guards Corps in their headquarters.

Armed Forces Staff Chief Hopes for Victories 'Soon'

LD300952 Tehran IRNA in English 0938 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 30, IRNA — Chief of staff of the Armed Forces, Colonel Esma'il Sohrabi expressed hope that Iran's Muslim combatants would achieve great victories very soon.

Col Sohrabi further said that during the six years of the war, the Iraqi regime had breached all international regulations and committed inhuman acts, including deployment of chemical weapons and attacking residential areas.

Speaking in a meeting with foreign military attaches residing here on the last day of the War Week, Sunday, the chief of staff said that the Islamic Republic of Iran did not intend to occupy others' territories. "Our goal is clear and we are defending our justified rights against an aggression imposed on us." Col Sohrabi also stressed that Iraq's destiny should be determined by the Iraqi nation.

Romanian military attache, in a speech on behalf of the audience, described the War Week programs as 'useful'. He said that the march staged by Iranian Armed Forces personnel indicated their high morale.

Foreign Minister Velayati Meets Counterparts at UN

LD301225 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati, who is in New York at the head of a delegation to attend the 41st UN General Assembly session, separately met the Syrian, UAE, Qatar,and Cypriot foreign ministers yesterday.

During the meeting between Velayati and the Syrian foreign minister, coordination between the two countries at the United Nation and the latest situation in the imposed war were reviewed. The two sides reviewed the outcome of the nonaligned summit in Harare and discussed the future of the movement and the necessary measures and coordination.

During the meeting between our country's foreign minister and his UAE counterpart, expansion of mutual relations and mutual cooperation at the United Nations were discussed. During the meeting, while calling his trip to Tehran fruitful, the UAE foreign minister invited Velayati to pay a formal visit to his country.

During his meeting with the Qatari foreign minister, Velayati reviewed the regional situation and invited him to pay a formal visit to Iran.

During the meeting between the Iranian and the Cypriot foreign ministers, the session of the Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers, which is to take place in 1988 in Cyprus, was discussed.

Meeting With French Counterpart

LD290843 Tehran IRNA in English 0600 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 29, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his French counterpart Jean-Bernard Raimond held a four-hour talk in New York, Sunday morning. The two sides discussed matters of mutual interest and regional issues.

The two foreign ministers had another meeting on Saturday afternoon upon Velayati's arrival in New York to participate in the annual session of the UN General Assembly.

Importance of French Contact Viewed

LD301357 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1107 GMT 30 Sep 86

["Political commentary"]

[Text] Of the various meetings which our country's foreign minister has held with other world officials at the UN, his meeting with the French foreign minister is of particular importance, considering the issues influencing the bilateral relations. French policy on the Iran-Iraq war, the question of France's repayment of the loan owed to our country, and the activities of the counterrevolutionaries have been among the issues which have, over the recent years, injected certain oddities into the relations between the two countries.

However, in the course of a trip to France by our country's political deputy to the prime minister, which took place a few months ago, the French Government showed a certain positive willingness to resolve some of the existing problems [words indistinct]. Among the positive steps taken by the French Government one may mention the curbing of activities by the Iranian counterrevolutionaries.

Another recent event which should be mentioned is last week's meeting between our country's charge d'affaires and the French foreign minister on a final agreement for the repayment of the $1 billion plus interest debt France owes Iran. After the meeting the charge d'affaires hoped for an early settlement. Meanwhile, during his recent interview to ABC network, Jacques Chirac referred to the repeated accusations by certain capitalist countries, particularly the United States, to the effect that the Iranian, Syrian, and Libyan Governments were supporting terrorism as groundless.

Therefore, in this light the meeting between the Iranian and French foreign ministers at the UN, as the highest level of diplomatic meeting between the two countries' officials over recent years, is indicative of the two countries' policies aimed at resolving the problems hindering the normalization of their relations.

Nevertheless, the issue still remains that the French Government's political support for and military aid to the warmongering Iraqi regime continue to deter the normalization of relations between our country and France. After all, our country's officials expect that even if other countries of the world refuse to condemn warmongering Iraq in this imposed war, at least they should adopt a totally neutral policy and thus limit the strengthening and reviving of Iraq's forces.

Saudi, Malaysian Meetings

NC010719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal and Amir Bandar ibn Sultan, Saudi Arabia's permanent representative to the United Nations, met Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, our country's foreign minister, yesterday at the residence of the Islamic Republic of Iran's UN representative for a discussion of various subjects. The participants in the 75-minute meeting expressed satisfaction with their countries' growing relations, and reviewed and assessed specific regional issues. The two sides stressed the need to expand bilateral trade relations and to continue the current trend toward reduction of their oil production ceilings. The Iranian and Saudi foreign ministers noted their satisfaction with the results of the most recent OPEC decision in this regard and expressed the hope that its implementation would continue until the agreed upon price of oil is achieved, and that the members of OPEC would continue to cooperate at their next session.

Mr Mahathir Mohammad, the Malaysian prime minister, also met with Mr Velayati yesterday morning. The Malaysian foreign minister was in attendance. The parties discussed the two countries' cooperation at the international level and the promotion of bilateral commercial ties. Mahathir Mohammad reaffirmed that it is Malaysia's policy to expand ties with the Islamic countries and to defend the Palestinian people's rights, adding: The pressures of propaganda will have no impact on Malaysia's proper stance on relations with the Islamic countries or on its support for the Palestinian people's legitimate aspirations. Mr Velayati endorsed Malaysia's position on Palestine and emphasized the need to promote greater solidarity among the Islamic countries. He also expressed satisfaction with the two countries' relations and noted his hope that Iranian and Malaysian officials will increase their exchanges, to further solidify the two countries' ties.

Amrollahi Urges Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes

LD302328 Tehran IRNA in English 1648 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 30, IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran would like to see developing countries be allowed to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes and for promoting their economic and industrial plans, said head of Iran's atomic energy organization Reza Amrollahi in Vienna Monday.

Speaking in the 30th session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Amrollahi said that Iran is strongly against the manufacture and stockpiling of nuclear weapons because of the danger they pose to mankind.

The Iranian official also said that it was obvious that true independent and non-aligned countries have not been allowed to make any progress in the area of nuclear technology and that their research in the field is very primitive. There is no limit on activities or expansion of nuclear arsenals by the superpowers and other countries which have the technology, Amrollahi said. He expressed hope that this "unjust" situation would not last long.

On the June, 1986 Iraqi raid on the Iranian atomic reactor in Bushehr, Amrollahi said that IAEA has so far not taken any deterrent measures against the attack and that the Baghdad regime has not stopped its violations of international regulations.

Amrollahi said that the IAEA seems to have implicitly encouraged the Iraqi regime to continue its destructive attacks by not taking a decisive stand.

The official also listed some of Iran's proposals on how to secure world peace and make the world free of nuclear weapons.

Representatives from nore than 100 countries are participating in the meeting which opened in Vienna Monday. The meeting will end on Friday.

LIBERATION Interviews KDP's Abdorrahman Qasemlu

PM301012 Paris LIBERATION in French 22 Sep 86 p 22

[Interview with KDP Secretary General Abdorrahman Qasemlu by Marc Kravetz in Paris — date not given, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] KDP Secretary General Abdorrahman Qasemlu is both a political and a military leader. For 7 years the "Peshmergas" — Kurdish guerrillas — have been fighting the Iranian Army and Khomeyni's "revolution guards" in the mountains of western Iran. Despite the extreme violence of this war the KDP has constantly rejected terrorism on principle and as a method of combat. On a brief visit to Paris Abdorrahman Qasemlu explained this in an exclusive interview with *Liberation*.

Abdorrahman Qasemlu: Terrorism is not just bombs being planted in Western capitals but also, for instance, regimes like the Khomeyni regime massacring the population of a village. In the West people tend to talk about the first form of terrorism and ignore the second. In addition, terrorism is not just the work of clandestine groups. Some states are responsible for terrorism. We now know that Iran alone has officially made terrorism a state policy. I was anxious to make this first point clear.

Second, terrorism and the national liberation movements are two different things. Waging a guerrilla war or an armed struggle for a people's liberation does not imply resorting to terrorism. Quite the reverse is true; I think that the strong movements are those which are democratic, and those which have the population's support do not need terrorism. In the KDP's case, although the Khomeyni regime has perpetrated real acts of terrorism against the population of Iranian Kordestan several times, we condemned hostage-taking from the start on principle. Ours was the only party in Iran to condemn the seizure of the U.S. hostages in 1979. You know that it was not easy to condemn that action at that time. In addition, we have always condemned hijacking, the bombing of cities, and so forth.

However, there is also the negative side of the problem: In the long term the organizations which have nothing to do with terrorism and do not resort to it, certainly attain their ends; however they lose a great deal in the short term and perhaps even in the medium term. What do they lose? It is simply that people do not talk about liberation movements which do not resort to terrorism.

It is as if there were a kind of complicity — although not deliberate — between the mass media and the terrorists. When an act of terrorism is perpetrated in a big West European capital or against the United States, there is a great deal of talk and the group which perpetrated it becomes famous.

I think, therefore, that one way of combatting terrorism would be to talk about people who are waging a democratic struggle and who never resort to terrorism.

Liberation: Do you draw a distinction in Iran between "internal" state terrorism and the use of terrorism as a means of action outside the country? Can you tell us more about this?

Abdorrahman Qasemlu: It is an official policy which the Islamic Republic announced a few years ago. Now, because there is a great deal of opposition and protests against the Khomeyni regime's terrorism, the regime is continuing its action without officially admitting it. But the theory on which the Islamic Republic is based has always been to export the Islamic Revolution by all possible means including terrorism. The early days of Islam contains examples of such actions being permitted. Do not forget that Iran is governed by the doctrine of the power of the theologians. According to this philosoihy, an ayatollah — Khomeyni today — is recognized as Islam's — concealed — representative on earth, and he is allowed to do anything to attain the goal set by the imam or the great ayatollah. The clerics who rule Iran have realized that terrorism could force governments to change their stance if not their policy, especially in Western countries. This is why they have chosen these methods. I personally think that events in Lebanon and elsewhere, in several other Muslim countries, are directly controlled by Tehran. This is also true of what is happening in the West, especially in France.

Liberation: Is it possible for democracies to have "normal" relations with Iran as the French Government now wishes to do?

Abdorrahman Qasemlu: It is not up to me to decide for them; all I can do is talk about Iran and the Khomeyni regime with which we have been at war for 7 years and which we know well. Of course, at first, despite our reservations, we sought some basis for agreement. Experience made us lose all confidence. In my view, the French Government also ought to realize that this regime uses methods which are not the normal methods in international relations. Iran has also learned to accept international rules, at least to appear to do so. As you know, it is a UN member, but in fact it rejects all these rules. In the Islamic Revolution's philosophy, only the rules which serve its ends are acceptable. You must never trust what this regime's representatives claim and state. In addition, you must know with whom you are talking. Even a deputy foreign minister who comes here to discuss the hostages or negotiate normalization has no power. Power in Iran is concentrated in the hands of Khomeyni or Rafsanjani (parliamentary speaker — *Liberation* editor's note). We have negotiated with Khomeyni's envoys many times. When they returned to Tehran, nothing was accepted. They do the same with the Western governments.

Liberation: So, you have been fighting in Iran for 7 years. What is your position?

Abdorrahman Qasemlu: First, we are unfortunately alone. There is no active armed resistance in the other regions of Iran. However, the situation has changed over the past 2 years, to the regime's detriment. We note that Khomeyni's fighters have extremely low morale this year. Previously they fought to the bitter end, they had come to Kordestan to die. Over recent months around 30 military bases have been captured by the fighters. Our losses have been minimal because Khomeyni's men admitted defeat relatively quickly.

Liberation: Iran is fighting Iraq, and you are fighting the Iranian regime.... Is it true to say that you form a second front?

Abdorrahman Qasemlu: Certainly, because to fight us the regime has mobilized more than 200,000 men grouped in 23 garrisons in Kordestan. But the aim of our guerrilla warfare inside Iran differs from the Iraqis' aim. They are fighting to force Iran to make peace.

Our demand has not changed: It is democracy for Iran and autonomy for Iranian Kordestan. We think that the war on the one hand, the economic situation on the other — especially after the drop in oil prices — and the population's growing opposition should force the regime to accept peace with Iraq, and we want that. But this is unlikely to happen while Khomeyni is in power.

Liberation: The Iranians are announcing a forthcoming offensive, which many people say will be decisive. What do you think?

Abdorrahman Qasemlu: I think they certainly need a great victory.

Liberation: Is it possible?

Abdorrahman Qasemlu: This may be the biggest offensive since the war started and, from the information we have, it will again be based on "human waves." Khomeyni is prepared to sacrifice tens of thousands of people.

He may score a few points but I do not think he will be able to crush Iraq. However, if you are prepared to sacrifice tens of thousands of young Iranians in each battle, you can win them.

Liberation: This presupposes that tens of thousands of young Iranians are prepared to lay down their lives for Khomeyni. So, the regime is not as unpopular as people say.

Abdorrahman Qasemlu: Although 90 percent of the population are in the opposition, you must not forget that 10 percent of the population amounts to more than 4 million people, mostly well-organized, armed, fanatical young people who have all the means of the state at their disposal and with whom Khomeyni can certainly govern for a long time.

The Iranian regime is very weak from the political, economic, and military viewpoints, but there is no strong, organized opposition which could overthrow this regime. In the absence of free elections, an insurrection is needed, and hence an organization capable of mounting it throughout Iran. Unfortunately, we see no signs of this at present, other than in Kordestan.

Esfahan's Chemical Plant After Iraqi Attack Viewed

TA300001 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Reports from the city of Esfahan indicate that Swedish experts and technicians who were responsible for managing the chemical fertilizer plant in Esfahan, have permanently left Iranian soil. On the basis of these reports, it appears that in the aftermath of the recent aerial attack by the Iraqis on Esfahan's chemical fertilizer plant, the Swedish Government called on its nationals to leave Iran in order to safeguard their lives. Meanwhile, on a report about this incident, the publication of Lloyd's insurance company of London adds that the main activity of Esfahan's chemical fertilizer plant was, in fact, the production of chemical weapons, and as a result of the recent Iraqi attack the plant is currently out of operation.

Communique No 2,610 Details Combat Operations

LD301717 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 30, IRNA — An undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and at least 15 UN emplacements and observation posts, several vehicles, two trucks and one munitions dump destroyed throughout the fronts when they were hit by Iranian artillery fire on Monday, said a military communique here Tuesday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,610 said that Iranian forces suppressed Iraqi patrols and shelled enemy positions in the western fronts Monday killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and destroying at least 15 gun emplacements and observation posts of theirs.

In Halaleh and Mehran operational theaters, western fronts, Iraqi engineering operations were checked and two enemy vehicles destroyed by Iranian artillery fire on Monday. A number of enemy vehicles were also damaged. Iranian gendarmerie forces pounded Iraqi positions in parts of the southern fronts Monday destroying several enemy light as well as heavy vehicles and setting afire parts of their fortifications.

In the southern fronts, exchange of artillery fire raged more heavily in Talayeh and Zayid and Iranian Muslim combatants heavily pounded Iraqi positions and supply routes on Monday inflicting substantial casualties and losses on ememy troops. A number of Iraqi gun emplacements, one munitions dump, and two trucks were destroyed and parts of enemy positions set ablaze in Piranshahr, Sar Dasht, and Marivan operational theaters, northwestern fronts, Monday when they were shelled by Iranian forces.

According to the communique, Iraqi engineering operations in Khorramshahr and Shalamcheh, southern fronts, and reconnaissance flights of enemy helicopters in Sar Dasht, northwestern fronts, were checked on Monday.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 OCTOBER 1986

Israel

The decision to open a branch of the Cairo-Amman bank in Nabulus was the result of secret Israeli-Jordanian negotiations during which the two sides signed a memorandum of understanding on their "joint responsibility and relations" in connection with the bank, Jerusalem radio disclosed 2 October. The U.S. ambassador to Israel had persuaded the Jordanians to hold direct negotiations with Israeli representatives in London, the radio said, noting that U.S. officials regard the memorandum as the "most significant development" in Israeli-Jordanian relations in recent years.

As for the situation in the occupied territories, IDF radio announced that the Israeli authorities have banned distribution of the East Jerusalem paper *Al-Fajr* for 7 days because of "censorship violations," including a recent article that carried PLO criticisms of the appointment of three West Bank mayors.

Security prisoners at the Kefar Yona prison in Israel began a hunger strike 28 September in order to obtain better conditions, according to Jerusalem radio.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi criticized opposition parties for boycotting the Consultative Council elections, according to Cairo radio, which cited Lutfi's view that the boycott impedes the democratic process and contradicts the constitution. The elections were for half the members of the upper house, the radio noted, and other members will be appointed by Mubarak. AFP said the opposition parties boycotted the election to protest the current electoral law, adding that they have also criticized the council's lack of power.

Lebanon

Beirut radio linked the discovery of eight bodies in the Christian sector with "physical liquidation operations by warring factions within the Lebanese Forces." Supporters of Lebanese Forces leader Samir Ja'ja' have been carrying out raids in search of Elie Hubayqah's men, the radio added.

In another development, the French journalist kidnapped 28 September appeared in East Beirut, disclosing that he had managed to escape from his kidnappers after being held captive for 4 days, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. He said he was almost certain that Hizballah was responsible for abducting him.

Maghreb Affairs

Moroccan-U.S. Relations — Commenting on his talks in Washington, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abellatif Filali said U.S. officials had displayed "a great deal of understanding," MAP reported.

Tunisia — Tunisia has asked Switzerland to extradite former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, according to "well-informed sources" in Geneva cited by AFP.

Sudan-Saudi Arabia

After talks with Saudi King Fahd in Jeddah, Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said the two sides held "identical" views on issues discussed, which included Arab and Islamic affairs and bilateral relations. In his remarks, which were reported by SPA, he also announced that Sudan has a "new plan" for ending the Iran-Iraq war.

Iraq

Following Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's remarks to Jordanian journalists, INA cited the information and culture minister's view that the "shameless" Syrian leader is covering his "evil intentions" with the slogan of unity, but "this cannot deceive anyone."

Iran

In the wake of his visit to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the Iranian oil minister said the three countries share the "same views" on oil production quotas, IRNA reported. The minister termed his talks in Kuwait "very useful and constructive," thus opening "new horizons" in bilateral relations, according to KUNA.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes hit a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 1 October, according to an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA.

Pakistan

The foreign minister's meeting with his Soviet counterpart in New York was "a step forward" toward dialogue and improved understanding between Pakistan and the Soviet Union, a Foreign Office spokesman asserted in a statement reported by Karachi radio. The spokesman said the USSR is displaying a "fresh approach" on the Afghanistan issue.

In the aftermath of the hijacking at Karachi Airport, police sources disclosed that a second Libyan has been arrested in connection with the affair, according to AFP. As for the captured hijackers, a Foreign Office spokesman cited by AFP said their interrogation has been slow because of their "suicidal approach," adding that "they wanted to blow up the plane and to die."

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 191 *2 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

PDPA Central Committee Celebrates Sarandoy Day .... C 1
    Najibullah Speaks; Presents Banners .... C 2
National Reconciliation Commission Approved .... C 2
Armed Forces 'Crush' Counterrevolutionaries .... C 3
Karachi: Mujahidin Shoot Down 3 Helicopters .... C 3
Karachi: Mujahidin 'Ambush' Kabul Force in Dand Area .... C 3

INDIA

Gandhi Escapes Assassination Attempt 2 Oct *[AFP]* .... E 1
    AFP Reports Further .... E 1
    Gandhi Leaves for Maharashtra as Planned .... E 1
    AFP Reports 2 Wounded in Shooting .... E 2
Paper Notes 'Positive Development' in Talks With PRC *[THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 27 Sep]* .... E 2
Pakistan Charge on Jhelum Dam in Kashmir Denied *[THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 27 Sep]* .... E 2
Communists Vow To Fight Sikh Violence 'With Violence' *[AFP]* .... E 3
Gurkhkaland Agitators Set Police Van Ablaze .... E 3

PAKISTAN

Yaqub Khan, Shevardnadze Talks Termed 'Step Forward' .... F 1
AFP: Libyan Detained in Pan Am Hijack Investigation .... F 1
Paper Reports 26 Indian 'Agents' Held in Sind *[THE MUSLIM 23 Sep]* .... F 1
Concern Expressed Over Kabul's Plan To Relocate Tribes .... F 1

IRAN

Cabinet Approves Formation of High Tribal Council .... I 1
Musavi Urges Sunnis To Spread Islamic Movement .... I 1
Rafsanjani Urges Sunni, Shia Muslim Cooperation .... I 1
Oil Minister Comments on Visit to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait .... I 2
    Announces Gasoline To Be Rationed .... I 2
KEYHAN Reports Majlis Discussion of 'Oil Bill', Laws *[21 Sep]* .... I 2
Agriculture Minister Returns From Australia .... I 3
Envoys to Syria, Stockholm Speak on War, Issues .... I 3
Envoy in Paris Hopes for War's End 'This Year' .... I 4
IRNA: Iraq's Husayn Kills Bodyguard After Coup Attempt .... I 4
Tehran Reports Kurdish Peshmerga Attacks in Iraq .... I 4
Iraqi Rebels Disrupt Missile Guidance Device in Iraq .... I 5
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 5
    Communique No 2,611 .... I 5
    IRGC Forces Kill Iraqi Troops .... I 5

PDPA Central Committee Celebrates Sarandoy Day

LD011217 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, today took part in a glorious meeting which was held in the conference hall of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to mark Sarandoy Day, on 1 October. [passage omitted]

At the start of the meeting, the message of the PDPA Central Committee on the occasion of Sarandoy Day was read by Comrade Zohur Razmju, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo. [applause]

[Begin Razmju recording] The message of the PDPA Central Committee addressed to the personnel of the DRA Ministry of Internal Affairs:

Comrades, officers, generals, and all other Sarandoy personnel. The PDPA Central Committee congratulates you on the occasion of the glorious Sarandoy Day.

The PDPA Central Committee has always regarded one of its major duties to be the creation and perfection of the organs of the DRA Ministry of Internal Affairs, and it pays special attention to the subsequent consolidation of the organs of this ministry under the present circumstances, where the role of the Sarandoy has been increased in crushing the counterrevolutionary bands, broadening and consolidating national sovereignty, defending inhabitants, safeguarding major economic installations, and consolidating the legal system and revolutionary legality in the country.

By the creation of a national Sarandoy force and participation of the people's best representatives in it, the Sarandoy has been transformed into a genuine national school for the ideological, political, spiritual, and patriotic training of the people. Sarandoy personnel take an active part in the mass and political work among the people, and convey to them facts about the policy of the PDPA and truth about the revolution and infallible Afghan-Soviet friendship.

The battle activities and the combat and professional skill of Sarandoy personnel are constantly increasing, and the courageous and proud fighters of the units and companies of Sarandoy — who are firmly united around the PDPA, in cooperation with the Army and Ministry of State Security, and by broad support of the toilers — are inflicting crushing blows on the enemies of the homeland. Sarandoy forces, through their heroic activities, prove their faithfulness to the aspirations of the April Revolution and the PDPA.

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government have always cared for Sarandoy personnel, and will continue to take indefatigable care of them [applause]. They appreciate the heroic activities of Sarandoy fighters and provide suitable conditions for the successful accomplishment of their activities. For example, granting the proud title of the heroic unit to the Sarandoy No 1 operational regiment, to No 20 operational battalion of Balkh Province, and granting the title of the DRA hero to Lieutenant Muhammad Joma, head of the revolution defense group of Sarandoy of Konduz Province, and Lieutenant Sayyed Habib, who discharged his duty as head of Sarandoy special branch in Fariab Province and who heroically became martyred in a hand-to-hand battle with the enemy in the defense of the gains of the April Revolution, are vivid testimony to the care for the Sarandoy heroes by the party and our revolutionary government. [applause]

Moreover, granting the rank of lieutenant general to Comrade Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy [applause] in appreciation of his indefatigable services and activities in the defense of the gains of the April Revolution, is manifestation of the party's attention to the DRA Sarandoy.

In consideration of the difficult and complicated military and political situation in the country, the PDPA Central Committee asks the Sarandoy personnel to display their political vigilance and to discharge with seriousness the duties allotted to them.

Commanders, political workers, officers, generals, and all staff of the organs of the DRA Ministry of Internal Affairs: Continue to perfect your military skill; consolidate the combat ability of Sarandoy's units and companies, and under any condition, be prepared for decisive confrontation with the enemy. With your ability and confidence, defend the gains of the April Revolution and endeavor to consolidate Afghan-Soviet friendship.

Members of the PDPA, the DYOA, and Sarandoy: Inspired by the call of our heroic party, mobilize the Sarandoy fighters for heroism and safeguarding the independence of free Afghanistan. Let yourself be an example on this path. Unite the Sarandoy personnel around the party and government, and consolidate your faith for victory in our just task.

The PDPA Central Committee has confidence that all Sarandoy personnel, in the light of the resolutions of 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenum, will accomplish their activities for the complete defeat of the counterrevolutionary forces and to secure conditions for the peaceful work of the people of Afghanistan.

Long live the DRA; long live the peace-loving people of Afghanistan; pride to the brave fighters of the heroic Sarandoy.

[Signed] PDPA Central Committee. [end recording]

A report on the work and activities of Sarandoy forces under the present circumstances of the country, was then read by Comrade Lieutenant General Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy, minister of internal affairs. [passage omitted] The congratulatory messages of the Army and the DRA Ministry of State Security addressed to the personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs were then read by the Armed Forces' chief of General Staff and deputy minister of the Ministry of State Security. A gift from the Ministry of State Security was presented to Comrade Lieutenant General Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy by Major General Gholam Faruq Yaqubi, candidate member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of state security.

The message of the NFF Central Council was then read by the vice chairman of the council. The message of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs was read by Comrade Maj Gen (Tomasov), deputy chief of the Political Education Administration of the

USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the gift from the Soviet Union's Ministry of Internal Affairs was presented to the DRA minister of internal affairs. [passage omitted: other messages]

The message of the DRA Ministry of Internal Affairs addressed to the PDPA Central Committee was then read. In part it states: The personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have felt fully the continuous attention of the PDPA Central Committee and have perceived that the Central Committee of our beloved party pays enormous attention to the new revolutionary Sarandoy of our country. As a result of the continuous attention of the DRA Central Committee and the all-round and internationalist assistance of the friendly countries, above all the great Soviet country, Sarandoy units and companies are now being transformed into a regular and an organized force with high combat capability.

A gift from the Ministry of Internal Affairs was presented to Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

Present at the meeting marking Sarandoy Day were the leadership delegations of the DRA Armed Forces, representatives of the social organizations and labor collectives of the country, and a number of ambassadors and delegations of the friendly countries' diplomatic corps in Kabul.

Najibullah Speaks; Presents Banners

LD012337 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, took part in a glorious ceremony in Kabul's athletics stadium to mark Sarandoy Day. [passage omitted]

At the beginning of the ceremony Lieutenant General Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy, minister of internal affairs, asked Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, to present banners to the heroic units who have gained great combat honors.

In his brief speech, Comrade Najibullah said:

[Begin recording in Dari] Inhabitants of revolutionary Kabul, dear comrades and esteemed friends, officers, satanmans, and courageous men of the Sarandoy:

Today, for the first time, our brave people are gloriously marking the DRA Sarandoy Day. It is a matter of great pride that the Sarandoy has achieved this honor which is gained in the fire of the revolution, in the struggle against the aggression by imperialism and reaction, and in active participation in the revolutionary transformation. Meanwhile, the officers and men of the Sarandoy are undertaking a big responsibility toward the people for even better defense of the homeland, safeguarding with vigilance the enterprises and projects, consolidation of the borders, careful and immediate solution of the demands of the people who contact the [word indistinct], organizations, companies, and units of the Sarandoy.

However, the main point is that the Sarandoy, together with the Army personnel and the Ministry of State Security, should use all the possibilities for the immediate and decisive defeat of the counterrevolutionaries and for the cessation of armed aggression by the imperialist forces. This is the instruction of the party and this is the instruction of all the people of Afghanistan to you. The execution of this instruction is your sacred duty.

Let the party banner, the banners of honor, and the victory banners which we are going to present to the best companies of the Sarandoy who have achieved the high title of hero, be your inspiration. [passage omitted]

I ask you to stand and observe 1 minute of silence in respect to the pure souls of the martyred heroes who fought for our homeland. Thank you.

The names of these heroes will remain eternally in the people's memory, in the hearts of the children, in the minds and hearts of their wives and relations.

Let the epics of the heroes of proud work in defense of the homeland and the speedy restoration of peace and security in our land, be our inspiration. Forge ahead for total victory against the enemies of the April Revolution under the sacred combat banners!

Our people have faith that, always and everywhere, the Sarandoy, together with the personnel of the Army and the Ministry of State Security, will be the relentless defenders of the homeland and will remain in the forefront of all revolutionary transformations.

Dear compatriots: We will achieve victory! [end recording]

[Announcer] The banners of the DRA heroic units were then presented to the commanders of No 1 operational regiment of Sarandoy and No 20 operational battalion of Balkh Province who have gained the title of Heroes of the DRA. [passage omitted]

National Reconciliation Commission Approved

LD271631 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1600 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, on the basis of the current party and government policy which conforms with Islamic principles, have approved the formation of a national reconciliation commission for the restoration of national peace, for the prevention of imperialist counterrevolutionary intervention and fratricide, for the realization of the aspirations of the April Revolution and its new development stage, for general peace, for the cessation of bloodshed, and for the construction of a new democratic and peaceful society.

In accordance with this resolution, the national reconciliation commission will be established in the frame work of the DRA National Fatherland Front [NFF].

The NFF and this commission will work out regulations on the duties of the national reconciliation commission and will remit them to the higher authorities for final approval. The PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium have given specific duties to the party and government organs on the practical realization of the formation of the national reconciliation commission.

Armed Forces 'Crush' Counterrevolutionaries

LD281842 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] During successful operations conducted recently, our heroic Armed Forces crushed an evil nest of counterrevolutionary elements who were disturbing the peaceful life of the people of the villages of (Kamanah) and (?Shkolay), Deh Bala District, Nangarhar Province.

A BIA correspondent reports that a number of these criminals were crushed, including ringleaders of the Gulbuddin band: (Almiran), (Mirwis), (Awal Khan), (Afzal Khan) and (Sayd Baha dur Shah); ringleaders of the criminal band of (Khales), (Khan Mir) and (Mohammad Jan), were also crushed.

Two DShK's and 18 assorted weapons have been seized from these criminals by the Armed Forces. In addition, two enemy arms depots, two foodstuff depots, and four DShK's were destroyed during these operations.

Karachi: Mujahidin Shoot Down 3 Helicopters

BK290252 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that mujahidin carried out successful attacks on Soviet-Kabul forces in several places and inflicted heavy loss of life and property. In an operation on Friday [26 September] mujahidin shot down two military helicopters near Jalalabad Airport, killing four members of the crew. Mujahidin also shot down a helicopter in Konarha Province. They attacked military positions near Qandahar Airport and inflicted heavy casualties on Soviet-Kabul forces.

In another operation, mujahidin also attacked a convoy of Soviet-Kabul forces which was going from Herat toward Qandahar. In the attack one tank and three jeeps were damaged. Five Kabul soldiers defected to mujahidin with their arms.

In another attack on a convoy of Soviet-Kabul forces at (Nah) Area of Vardak Province mujahidin damaged two armored cars and killed all the crew members. Another report says that mujahidin captured two KHAD agents in an operation in Nimruz Province.

Karachi: Mujahidin 'Ambush' Kabul Force in Dand Area

BK301100 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin are reported to have ambushed the Kabul force in Dand area near Qandahar City on the 20th of this month. Eight troops were killed and a truck and an armed [as heard] vehicle were damaged in the ambush.

The mujahidin are also reported to have attacked a security post in (Chaharsu) area of the city on the 18th of this month. Six Soviet troops were reported killed in the attack.

Gandhi Escapes Assassination Attempt 2 Oct

BK020358 Hong Kong AFP in English 0356 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 2 (AFP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi escaped an apparent assassination attempt here Thursday when five bullets were fired in his direction by a man who was later arrested, witnesses said.

Mr Gandhi, along with several ministers and President Zail Singh, was attending a ceremony to mark the 117th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi at the Rajghat Memorial here when the attack occurred.

A witness told *Agence France-Presse* that one shot was fired as Mr Gandhi arrived at the gates of the memorial in a car. No one knew where the shot came from, and puzzled security officials believed it was an accident, the witness said. It was another 20 minutes before four more shots were fired as Mr Gandhi and the others were leaving, the witness said. No one was reported injured.

The attacker, hidden behind some bushes, was arrested and taken away, the witness said. The *Press Trust of India* described the assailant as clean-shaven, suggesting he was not a Sikh.

Mr Gandhi's mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was shot dead by her Sikh bodyguards in New Delhi on October 31, 1984.

AFP Reports Further

BK020701 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Oct 2 (AFP) — Nearly two years after Indira Gandhi was killed by her Sikh bodyguards, her son, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, escaped unhurt from an attempt on his life here Thursday, police said. [passage omitted]

Mr Gandhi, his wife Sonia, President Zail Singh and several ministers accompanying him were bundled into waiting cars unharmed as security officials overpowered a young man armed with a revolver and wearing a military-type uniform who had been hiding in bushes some 100 metres (yards) from the VIP's. [passage omitted]

Police confirmed the attempt on the life of Mr Gandhi, who normally wears a bullet-proof vest whenever he goes out.

No one was injured in the attack, which occurred shortly after 8:00 a.m. (0230 GMT), additional Commissioner of Police Rajendra Mohan said.

Police said the man was clean shaven and in his mid-20's, and apparently not a Sikh. He was being interrogated by the Delhi Police Crime Branch and had not yet been identified, Mr Mohan said. Security Forces fired about a dozen shots before the man gave himself up, he said. [passage omitted] Police said they knew nothing of reports that an accomplice of the gunman had escaped Security Forces and fled from the memorial on the banks of the Yamuna River in north Delhi.

Mr Mohan said the man appeared to have been virtually living in the bushes and had toothpaste, a water can, and biscuits with him. His crude revolver, called a "Katta," has a range of only about 20-25 metres (yards), Mr Mohan said. The ammunition used was 12-bore cartridges, he said.

Tight security had been imposed for the anniversary of the birth of India's founding father — a national holiday — and about 100 uniformed policemen had been posted on walls surrounding the memorial at day break. All visitors were frisked at the entrance, where a metal detector was also used. Asked if the attempt on Mr Gandhi's life had been another failure in security, the additional police commissioner said: "You can draw your own inferences." He said police were exploring the possibility that the assailant was a lone madman. If the attack had been organised by Sikh militants, they could have been expected to use modern weapons and show better coordination he said.

The Rajghat Memorial was cordoned off after the departure of the VIP's and about 150 men of the Provincial Armed Constabulary and the Central Reserve Police Force moved in.

Mr Gandhi was still expected to leave as scheduled on a two-day tour of western Maharashtra State and Hyderabad later Thursday, informed sources said. [passage omitted]

Gandhi Leaves for Maharashtra as Planned

[Editorial Report] Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English at 0730 GMT on 2 October interrupts its normal programming to carry a "special news bulletin" on an assassination attempt on Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The television announcer states: "A person was apprehended at the Mahatama Gandhi samadhi [mausoleum] at Rajghat in Delhi this morning when he fired shots after the prayer meeting attended by the president, the prime minister, and other dignitaries. Nobody was hurt. Intensive investigations are going on. The government has handed over the investigation to the Central Bureau of Investigation. Mr Rajiv Gandhi has since proceeded to Maharashtra as scheduled."

The video then shows a recorded clip of Rajiv Gandhi getting out of a car and walking with Home Minister Buta Singh and other unidentified persons, including security personnel, toward an airplane. Rajiv Gandhi shows no visible evidence of injury, and close shots show him smiling. Gandhi is stopped by newsmen on the tarmac and replies to two questions, one in English and one in Hindi.

A correspondent asks in English: "(Purshottam Sanjay) from UNI *[United News of India]*. Sir! It is a shock to learn about this morning's incident at Rajghat. The country is very much concerned about your safety. Is all well?"

Gandhi replies in English: "Absolutely, there is no problem at all."

A correspondent asks in Hindi: "Will you say that everything is all right to reassure your countrymen?"

Gandhi replies in Hindi: "Everything is all right. There is nothing to say."

The video then shows medium shots of Gandhi boarding an Indian Air Force plane.

The announcer then says: "From Maharashtra the prime minister will go to Andhra Pradesh tomorrow."

AFP Reports 2 Wounded in Shooting

BK020932 Hong Kong AFP in English 0925 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Oct 2 (AFP) — Two people were slightly wounded during Thursday's failed attempt on the life of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, a hospital spokesman said.

Dr S.K. Chowdhury, chief medical officer at Jayaprakash Narayan Hospital, said the two men, both in their twenties, suffered superficial bullet wounds and were sent home after treatment. [passage omitted]

The hospital spokesman did not know what the two wounded had been doing at the ceremony. It could not be ruled out that they were police officers.

Paper Notes 'Positive Development' in Talks With PRC

BK011452 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 27 Sep 86 p 9

[Editorial: "New Element in Talks"]

[Text] The meeting between External Affairs Minister P. Shiv Shankar and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in New York a week ago is a positive development in that they have expressed a preference for using "political channels" to other means for resolving border disputes. After the hour-long meeting (extended from 30 minutes) at the United Nations, Shiv Shankar felt that Beijing's perception of New Delhi's position has improved. Wu noted a common desire to further increase exchanges between the two countries for a peaceful settlement. It is not as if the two Asian giants had been indulging in belligerent polemics for the latest peaceful protestations to appear in particularly bold relief. But, there is no denying the fact that a certain amount of tension had been building up over the Chinese intrusion into Arunachal Pradesh last June.

It may not appear that obvious, but in some subtle way the recent Soviet gesture to China on the border question must have affected the Wu-Shiv Shankar meeting. Indeed, reports do make it clear that the two Foreign Ministers also discussed the Soviet overtures to China. The border dispute between the Soviet Union and China led to several rounds of bloody clashes in the past even if it had not caused as big an explosion as the Sino-Indian border war. Moscow's decision to sweep the frontier issue under the carpet and court Beijing has created a new situation. It has bracketed the Soviet Union with Pakistan and Burma as the "reasonable guys" who respond to China's arguments and chart out their common borders (Vietnam, under Soviet "persuasion", may join the ranks soon). India, thus, would be seen as the only neighbour that refuses to see reason.

However, merely a difficult circumstance need not prompt New Delhi to get ready for a climb-down. If the two sides cannot agree on the McMahon Line as their border, they would have to arrive at a compromise where this line, which India accepts, looks most like the "line of actual control" which China wants to be the border. Simply put, let the border dispute between India and China remain exclusively a matter for them to sort out, without either's style being cramped by Moscow's moves. The Soviet Union may have decided to iron out its differences with China to the extent possible because of its ambitions in the Asia-Pacific region. The Big Power focus seems to be shifting to this region, and India would be well-advised to evince an interest in the visit here next month of United States Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. New Delhi should approach the visit with an open mind.

Pakistan Charge on Jhelum Dam in Kashmir Denied

BK011330 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 27 Sep 86 P 1, 16

[By M.G. Srinath, *The Hindustan Times* correspondent]

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 26 — India today denied Pakistan's charge that it was constructing a barrage on the Jhelum River in Kashmir in violation of the Indus Basin Treaty.

In reply to Islamabad's accusation, India has said it planned to construct a control structure — Tulbal Navigation Project — below the naturally-made Wular Lake so as to use this for improving navigation in the river during the winter months.

Official sources nailed as "canard" Islamabad's allegation that India had failed to respond to Pakistan's proposal for a meeting of the commissioners responsible for monitoring the 1960 treaty.

They said "the commissioners — who mainly consist of technical experts — of both the countries have already met twice, the first meeting was in Delhi in May 1986 and the next was in Islamabad two months later. [quotation marks as published] The commission is to meet in Islamabad again in December.

Pakistan first raised the matter, through correspondence, during late 1985 and the matter was adjudged as "differences" during the subsequent meeting. The Indus Basin Treaty specifies that if any differences between the two countries arise, that cannot be jointly resolved through bilateral negotiations, then it should be referred to neutral body.

The Indus Basin Treaty between India and Pakistan was signed in 1960 through the good offices of the World Bank. Under this, the right to use the waters of three western rivers, Chenab, Jhelum, and Indus was given to Pakistan. A similar right was given to India for the use of waters of three eastern rivers, Sutlej, Beas, and Ravi.

The sources said when Pakistan first raised the matter, India did give a reply — although it was not expected to give one under the terms of the treaty over natural reservoirs — but Islamabad chose not to accept India's version.

The sources accused Pakistan of airing differences in the open when discussions were still on at the commissioner's level. "Probably this may be due to their internal compulsions", they said.

The sources said that practically every year the Wular Lake raises naturally to a level of 5177.90 ft or above without any structure on the Jhelum, creating a natural storage of about 300,000 acre feet.

To solve the problem of navigation between the Wular Lake and Baramula — a distance of 22 kms — it has been decided to construct a control structure or a Tulbal Navigation Project — below it so as to use this natural storage for improving navigation in the Jhelum during the winter months. The project is to connect Srinagar with Baramula, but there is no problem between Srinagar and the mouth of the lake.

Emphasing that this structure was not a storage work, the sources said the project would not contribute to raising water level in the lake. It will only retard the natural depletion in order to maintain the required draft and to ensure year-round navigability.

The sources emphasised that the waters would be returned to the river as required under the treaty and that this would not materially change the flow in any channel to the prejudice of Pakistan. The agreement also stipulates that any part of the storage in a connecting lake, which is not man-made, does not fall under the category of storage lake. The sources said "thus, the project does not in any way violate the treaty".

In 1962, when India increased the capacity of the out-fall channel below the lake to prevent flooding the Kashmir Valley, Pakistan had expressed apprehensions about the early lowering of the water level during late kharif [autumn crop] period.

Communists Vow To Fight Sikh Violence 'With Violence'

BK011502 Hong Kong AFP in English 1443 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 1 (AFP) — The Communist Party of India (CPI) vowed Wednesday to meet Sikh militant violence in the Punjab with violence in a "fight to the finish," after the murders of six communists in the last month.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the pro-Moscow CPI's National Council here Monday after another prominent party politician in the Punjab was gunned down by Sikh militants campaigning for a separate nation in the northern state, veteran CPI General Secretary C. Rajeswara Rao told a press conference.

Darshan Singh (Kanedian), who was killed Thursday [25 Sept], was the 16th CPI leader assassinated in the last five years by Sikh separatists. He was killed apparently for his writings against Sikh militancy.

"This will be fought, our workers are prepared to fight and fight to the finish," Mr Rao said. "The terrorists have to be wiped out," he added, using the common Indian euphemism for Sikh secessionists.

The CPI assertion followed a similar "promise" by the pro-Beijing Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) to avenge the murder of a CPI (M-L) leader gunned down by suspected Sikh militants in the Punjab Saturday.

Mr Rao said his party, which has six members in the lower house of Parliament, had asked the government to issue gun licences to its Punjab workers to fight Sikh hit-men, who have killed nearly 500 people this year. The party wanted to arm its workers with semi-automatic weapons similar to those used by miliants.

Mr Rao said the party had been promised cooperation by all "secular and democratic forces," including India's ruling Congress (I), in a "united campaign" against Sikh separatism. The CPI (M-L), in a statement released in the Punjab capital Chandigarh, had called upon its workers to wipe out "Sikh terrorists." The murder of its leader Baldev Singh Mann at the week-end was a "challenge and our party accepts it," it said.

The CPI, the CPI (M-L) and the CPI (Marxist), another mainstream communist party, have launched a joint campaign to mobilise public opinion and isolate Sikh secessionists. Four communist leaders were killed in late August after the campaign had been launched.

The CPI's National Council also discussed Hindu-Sikh and Hindu-Moslem clashes in recent weeks, and came to the conclusion that "we are sitting on a communal volcano," he said. "The forces of religious fundamentalism and obscurantism have grown menacingly. This is a challenge to the secular basis of the constitution of our country," a council resolution said.

Gurkhkaland Agitators Set Police Van Ablaze

BK020310 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] In Darjeeling one police van was set on fire by a group of GNLF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] supporters yesterday. The police party was escorting a CPI-M supporter home when the van was attacked. Additional police force has been rushed to the area.

Yaqub Khan, Shevardnadze Talks Termed 'Step Forward'

BK011059 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, in New York exchanged views on bilateral matters and the Afghan question. The question of timeframe for the withdrawal of Soviet troops also came up but was not negotiated. In fact, the Pakistan foreign minister briefed his Soviet counterpart about the negotiations on Afghanistan that had been in Geneva.

The spokesman said the meeting between the two foreign ministers is considered as a step forward in the direction of a dialogue between the two countries with a view to improving understanding. The question of the timeframe of withdrawal of Soviet forces is vital in the sense that it is directly related to a political settlement and that a military solution should be abandoned. He said this implied that the Soviet forces should withdraw and take the minimum time logistically required for the withdrawal.

Replying to a question, he said Pakistan's policy has all along been for a political settlement of the Afghanistan question and of developing bilateral relations.

Answering another question, the spokesman said that the present policy of the Soviet Union is reflective of a fresh approach on the part of Moscow on the Afghanistan issue. In this connection, he referred to the statement by the secretary general, Mr Gorbachev, at Vladivostok.

AFP: Libyan Detained in Pan Am Hijack Investigation

BK011353 Hong Kong AFP in English 1345 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Karachi, Oct 1 (AFP) — A Libyan pilot has been detained here by Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) in connection with last month's hijacking of a Pan Am jet at Karachi Airport, police said Wednesday.

Yahya Abdus Salam, a trainee commercial pilot for a private organization in Pakistan, is suspected of being an associate of Salman Tariki, a Libyan who was arrested a few days after the hijacking, sources said.

The Pan Am Boeing 747 was seized on September 5 by four Arab guerrillas. Twenty-two people were killed in the hijacking, most of them after the four men opened fire at signs of a rescue attempt by Pakistan security forces. All four gunmen were arrested.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Islamabad confirmed Wednesday that Mr Taraki had a genuine Libyan passport and officially held a job with a maritime company which had offices in Tripoli. He said suspicion of Mr Taraki's involvement in the hijacking was very strong, but there was no evidence so far to link him with the Libyan Government.

Police interrogation of the gunmen, meanwhile, has been very slow, mainly owing to the hijackers' "suicidal approach", the spokesman said.

"They wanted to blow up the plane and to die. The hijackers have maintained a very hard silence.... They try to mislead and try to set the investigators on the wrong course," he added. The police moreover don't know the real names of the gunmen, who had forged papers, he said. But there is evidence that the operation was well planned, and that the hijackers' weapons had been brought into the country by other people, the spokesman declared.

"The hijackers were trained and sent by a militant and extremist group," but they came by "different routes", he said, adding that it was difficult to establish exactly how much each of the gunmen knew about the planning of the operation.

Paper Reports 26 Indian 'Agents' Held in Sind

BK011639 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
23 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] Umarkot, Sept. 22 [PPT] — Twentysix Indian agents, secretly sent to Sind to impart training to dacoits [bandits] and subversive element have recently been arrested from the interior of province, according to informed sources.

The Indian agents were apparently despatched by the Indian intellingence agency (RAW) under a well thought out plan to create subversion in the province. Some of these agents are believed to have confessed to Pakistani investigating agencies that they were sent across the border for subversion in Pakistan and particularly in Sind province. These agents were to supervise the execution of the Indian subversion plans in Sind. They were also to train dacoits in subversion activities which spawned a wide spectrum covering road blockades, cutting of telephone and power lines, removing fish plates, setting off of fire oil and gas wells etc.

The Indian agents reportedly had entered into border districts of Sanghar, Thar Parkar and Badin from Rajasthan and then fanned out in the rest of the province. On their crossing of border into Sind they were provided cover by some influential local elements.

It is also learnt that some two years ago the Indian government moved the regional headquarters of its intelligence agency — (RAW) to Rajasthan capital Jaipur which has made Sind as its main target.

Concern Expressed Over Kabul's Plan To Relocate Tribes

BK020104 Karachi Domestic Service in English
17 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] At the United Nations, Pakistan has expressed its deep concern at the Kabul regime's plan to relocate tribesmen from border areas. Addressing the General Assembly, the Pakistan delegate, Mr Shaharyar Khan, said such a plan could cause another exodus of refugees from south-eastern Afghanistan. He said Pakistan was seriously affected by the situation in Afghanistan and had placed its faith in the United Nation-sponsored negotiations.

Cabinet Approves Formation of High Tribal Council

LD011829 Tehran IRNA in English 1409 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 1, IRNA — Laws governing the formation of a high tribal council were approved by the Iranian Cabinet in its Wednesday session here. The meeting was chaired by Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi.

The officials from Ministries of Construction Jihad, Education, Agriculture, Plan and Budget in addition to two tribal affaires authorities will sit on the high council. Prime Minister Musavi will chair it.

The council will be responsible for planning and coordinating activities with executive organs to improve living status, eliminate problems, and revive the native culture as well as Islam among tribes. It will also be charged with rendering development and hygienic services to tribesmen.

The Cabinet also approved allocation of 1.78 billion rials ($23.1m) for Iran's share and membership fees in the United Nations and other international organizations.

Musavi Urges Sunnis To Spread Islamic Movement

LD291627 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 29, IRNA — Unity in Iran has had a significant impact on that of the world Muslim community as well as on the escalation of activities of Islamic movements in several countries, said Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi here Sunday.

He made the remarks in a meeting with a group of theologians and teachers of the Sunni theological schools from Hormozgan Province, where he also said that global arrogance is quite aware of the danger of Islamic unity towards its interests and is actively involved in a public mobilization campaign to root it out and prevent its expansion.

The Iranian nation has successfully initiated a pan-Islamic movement which seeks to involve all Muslims to protect themselves against further exploitation and humiliation at the hands of global arrogance, Musavi said.

Elsewhere, Musavi called Sunni theologians to play a greater role in the pioneer stage of the great global Islamic movement. Sunni theologians should be models for their counterparts in other countries, he added.

On the Islamic movement in Egypt, Musavi said that Husni Mubarak is attempting to change Egypt into another Israel, and in the process of doing so is "victimizing Egyptian Muslims to serve his U.S. masters".

"Egyptian Muslims, inspired by their Iranian brothers, are trying to free their country from U.S. and Zionist hegemony", Musavi said.

Rafsanjani Urges Sunni, Shia Muslim Cooperation

LD012144 Tehran IRNA in English 1641 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 1 IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Tuesday praised the contribution by Sunni Muslims to the war fronts describing it as "very valuable and a document attesting to the cooperation and unity among Shiite and Sunni Muslims."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that Muslims everywhere suffer from a lack of unity as a result of the culture of colonialism He said those common people who are affected by this disease unwittingly sow discord among Muslims. These conspiracies by such unwitty [as received] people should be wiped out and the perpetrators should be oriented with noble ideas. These conspiracies are the work of the enemies of Islam and cannot be easily wiped out from the culture and mentality of the people. It will take time to do so, he said.

The Majlis speaker made the remarks in a meeting with scholars and officials of theological schools of Sunni Muslims in Hormozgan and southern areas where he offered encouragement to the efforts of Sunni youths who administer the schools in their capacity as teachers. He added that it was widely believed by those involved with the issue that the activities of the young theological students had greatly contributed to the attainment of the goals of the schools.

"We want the revolution for the world of Islam and not merely for ourselves" Rafsanjani stressed. Adding that according to statistics, Shiite Muslims comprise about one tenth of the Muslim world population. "Even if a Shiite revolution occurs everywhere it would not be a complete Islamic one unless all the world of Islam were involved," Rafsanjani said.

The Majlis speaker stressed that if the whole Islamic world united and [word indistinct] a revolution they could form a powerful front against enemies of Islam.

Iraniam ulims [as received] at the Qom Theological Center have translated books of Sunni revolutionaries in Arab countries, and have used their ideals and wrote articles on them, Rafsanjani said. He stressed that even before the culmination of the 1979 Islamic Revolution till now, Iranian theologians have quoted narrations from Sunni ulema.

In efforts to strengthen unity among all Muslims, Rafsanjani said that a university would be established in the country to see to the cultural needs of Sunnis, obviating the need for them to seek higher education in other countries.

The Majlis speaker said that Sunni Muslims have a duty to cooperate with the Islamic Republic of Iran both abroad and inside the country.

The Majlis speaker said that at present all Muslims are threatened by Marxism and capitalism saying that the principal policy of the Islamic Republic is to work for the unity of all Muslims in the struggle against global arrogance.

"Even Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Iraq which were fighting against Iran were threatened by them (capitalism, Marxism). They are now crushing Lebanon to create a minority Christian rule over the majority Sunni and Shia Muslims," Rafsanjani said.

Informed people and especially ulema should not let differences of opinion get in the way of Muslim unity and cooperation, the Majlis speaker added.

Rafsanjani said that subjects occasionally aired in the Iranian media do not always serve to promote pan-Islamic unity. He however assured Sunni ulema and masses that these were in no way the official policies of the Islamic Republic Government.

The Islamic Republic fully supports Sunni Muslims, their scholars and the free performance of their rites, Rafsanjani said. He furthermore expressed home that Sunni and Shiite Muslims would soon attain ultimate unity as a single Islamic nation.

Both Sunni and Shiite ulema have been martyred in the Kurdestan area, the Majlis speaker said, expressing hope that in the future cooperation between the two would expand and "our example implemented in Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and everywhere."

Leader of Friday prayers of Sunni Muslims of Bandar-e Abbas Sheykh Mohammad Saleh Ziyaie [name as received] thanked the government for its support for their scholars and theologians even under war time conditions and despite existing problems.

On the imposed war, Ziyaie said that Saddam was undoubtedly no Muslim and was among the worst enemies of Islam in contemporary history.

Sheykh Ziyaie then presented a cheque for two million rials (about $26,315 U.S.) on behalf of the Sunni theologians and people to the Majlis speaker in contribution to the war efforts.

Oil Minister Comments on Visit to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait

LD012031 Tehran IRNA in English 1638 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 1, IRNA — Oil prices may increase to 18 or 19 dollars per barrel by the end of the year in case the upcoming OPEC meeting reaches agreement on production quotas, said Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh here Wednesday.

Speaking upon his return here from a five-day visit to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, Aqazadeh said that Tehran, Riyadh, and Kuwait share the same views concerning production quotas.

The forthcoming October 6 session of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Geneva will also discuss a continued cut-down on production after September and October, said the minister.

Aqazadeh said that he had discussed production cuts with Saudi and Kuwaiti officials. "Each member's quota should be determined on the basis of economic and technical factors without political considerations", Aqazadeh said.

Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Nigeria are to set forth proposals at the forthcoming OPEC session, Aqazadeh said, adding that violations by certain OPEC members on their assigned quota will be brought to the attention of the heads of their states.

Announces Gasoline To Be Rationed

LD021136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] During an interview today, the petroleum minister announced the new program of distributing gasoline to public and private vehicles all over the country. According to a report from our correspondent, Mr Aqazadeh said: From tomorrow, Friday, 3 October, gasoline will be sold to vehicles through ration coupons and there has been no change in the price of gasoline. The petroleum minister added: The gasoline ration for four-cylinder and larger vehicles will be at least 60 liters per month and the minimum ration for smaller cars such as Renault and Citroen will be 40 liters.

During the interview, Mr Aqazadeh referred to this distribution method as something temporary and added: This program has been introduced in view of the need for economy and to preserve strategic supplies. Later on, when gasoline stocks are increased, the ration will be increased. Should the situation improve, the temporary plan of distributing gasoline through ration coupons will be dissolved.

The petroleum minister went on: The average daily consumption of gasoline has been 22 million liters up to now; and by implementing the ration system, the figure will drop by one quarter temporarily and between 15 and 16 million liters of gasoline will be distributed.

In conclusion he emphasized: The deadline for the sale of gasoline without ration coupons will be 2000 tonight and gas stations will open at 0800 tomorrow to sell gasoline through ration coupons. Taxi owners, government vehicles, ambulances, and vans can obtain gasoline without coupons after 2000 tonight for 48 hours. During this period, such vehicles can obtain gasoline twice — 30 liters each time — by presenting their vehicle registration documents. [passage omitted]

KEYHAN Reports Majlis Discussion of 'Oil Bill', Laws

PM261347 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Sep 86 p 2

[Report on 21 September Majlis session by unidentified *Keyhan* correspondent]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In the first round of the Majlis session the oil bill was put to discussion. The secretary of the Majlis Oil Commission said: There were some necessities which caused this bill to be brought before the Majlis. One is that there is no law which is in accordance with the spirit of the revolution or the Constitution. In the Petroleum Law of the past regime there are some clauses that go against the Constitution, and against religion. Therefore, it is imperative that the oil laws be corrected.

Another issue is to define the limits and the rights of the various companies and those of the Ministry of Oil. At present the legal limits of the companies and the ministry are not defined. It is not clear what they are, and the oil laws have to clarify them.

We also have to consider the bill that established the Ministry of Oil. After the Islamic Revolution the Revolution Council decided that there should be a Ministry of Petroleum. Previous to that the oil companies acted without a ministry and were independent. Of course, these types of relations have to be defined.

After this, several deputies spoke both in favor and against this proposal.

Ha'erizadeh was the first to speak against it. He said: At present the Ministry of Oil and the NIOC have immense problems, so it is not right for us to impose a "test" situation on them. If we are to make some changes in government-owned companies, it would be best to carry these out in other companies first and then, later, to touch a huge organization such as NIOC.

To meddle with the skeleton and the whole organization of NIOC and formulate entire new laws for it is very difficult. We have to start from companies which have less importance. So this is why I am against this plan.

Hoseyn Hashemiyan spoke in favor of the plan and said: At present the Majlis Oil Commission and the Ministry of Petroleum are the best bodies to remove all problems and issues from the oil laws. Should there be a source to solve problems or not? Of course, the best and most qualified body to handle this problem is the Cabinet and the government.

There are some writings from the days of Mr Gharazi [former minister of oil] and from the Ministry of Oil at the time he was minister. These documents say: The hard currency which we get from the sale of oil should be placed at the disposal of NIOC so that we can take out what we need from this fund and then return the rest of the revenue to the treasury.

This goes against the Constitution. Therefore, there were some incorrect things in the previous oil laws, but there is no time now to elaborate on them. This is why I am in favor of passing this bill.

Following this speech, the minister of oil, Mr Aqazadeh, gave some details of the bill and said: We are in such circumstances today when there are many expert and qualified people in the oil industry who are very capable of reconstructing and running the industry to a high standard.

Unfortunately this oil plan, from the time of its inception, has been more of a political issue than one that would clear up the oil laws. Those of you deputies who were in the previous Majlis know what has happened to this oil bill. It is not clear if it would benefit the nation if the plan was taken back in the manner of previous officials or if we put the oil bill to discussion [sentence as published].

Today, with the conditions we are facing in the industry, we shall have a very bad situation in the oil industry. I have repeated this many times to the Majlis Oil Commission. Because whoever I have talked to in the industry, from workers to employees to engineers, whoever I have to talked to within the Ministry of Oil feels that this new oil plan will not be beneficial. They feel that turning this over to the Majlis for the dozens of clauses that have to be decided within the Majlis will not be an easy task.

If this oil plan disrupts the oil system, we shall have even greater problems which will not be easy to solve.

Following these comments, the secretary of the Majlis Oil Commission and a representative of the government made some remarks with regard to the oil plan. Then the details of the oil laws were put to a vote and were passed by the Majlis. [passage omitted]

Agriculture Minister Returns From Australia

LD011824 Tehran IRNA in English 1404 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 1, IRNA — Iran's Agriculture Minister 'Abbas-'Ali Zali returned here Wednesday after a two-week visit to Australia and New Zealand where he held talks with high ranking officials of the two countries.

Zali told IRNA that according to a letter of understanding, signed between Tehran and Wellington, Iran will export crude oil, dried fruits, and pistachios to New Zealand and will import meat, dairy products, and leather from that country.

Iran and New Zealand have agreed to cooperate in the field of agricultural training, Zali said.

The agriculture minister furthermore said that he and his accompanying delegation had visited an exhibition on agricultural products in Melbourne, and had held talks with Australian officials on the expansion of Tehran-Canberra relations.

Envoys to Syria, Stockholm Speak on War, Issues

LD262230 Tehran IRNA in English 1355 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 26, IRNA — Iran's Ambassador to Syria Hojjat-ol-Eslam Mohammad Hasan Akhtari said in Damascus Thursday that the Iranian people were determined to continue their holy defence against the Iraqi aggression until the downfall of the Iraqi dictator Saddam Husayn. He also said that Iran would be prepared to reach mutual understanding with the future popular regime in Iraq.

Speaking in a televised press conference on the occasion of the War Week (Sept 22-28), the Iranian envoy also praised Syria's stand vis-a-vis the Iraqi imposed war and expressed hope for further unity in the ranks of Muslims in their fights against the Zionist enemy and its imperialist master.

On Iran's stand regarding hostage-takings in Lebanon, the Iranian ambassador stated that the Islamic Republic never confirmed these acts. "We ourselves too have fallen victim to these hostage-takings and we are still unaware of the whereabouts of a number of our colleagues taken hostage several years ago," he said.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Akhtari said some of these hostage takings were the outcome of imperialist and Zionist threats against Muslims in Lebanon.

Elsewhere in the interview, the Iranian envoy stressed that the presence of UN forces in Lebanon was useless because, he said, the Zionist regime never adhered to the decisions of the United Nations. He made it clear, however, that Iran did not approve of attacks against the UN forces. "However, we also disagree with their presence in Lebanon. Israel has not withdrawn nor has it stopped its aggressions, therefore the presence of the UN peacekeeping forces has not contributed to the improvement of the situation in Lebanon."

In another development on the occasion of the War Week, Iran's charge d'affaires in Stockholm, Mr Pour-Jalali stressed in a televised press conference that the purpose of the Islamic Republic was to punish the aggressor.

The Iranian envoy pointed out that the UN's failure to explicitly condemn the Baghdad regime for its aggressions and crimes caused further impudence of the Ba'thist rulers in Iraq.

On the present status of the war fronts, he said with the liberation of Iraq's port city of Al-Faw and Iran's border town of Mehran by the Islamic combatants, totally disproved the theory that the war had reached a deadlock. "Today, even a minor Iranian victory in the war would mean a big defeat for the Baghdad regime," he said.

The Iranian charge d'affaires rejected the idea that the Islamic Republic coveted Iraqi territory, saying that Iran enjoyed vast oil and copper resources as well as precious mines. "These accusations are totally groundless and stem from hostilities towards the Islamic Revolution of Iran and from Iraqi propaganda."

Pour-Jalali reiterated that Iran had no difficulty in continuing its holy defence and that the huge gatherings of the Iranian people showed their support for the continuation of the war until ultimate victory.

Envoy in Paris Hopes for War's End 'This Year'

LD261359 Tehran IRNA in English 0752 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, Sept 26, IRNA — Islamic Republic of Iran's Charge d'Affaires here Gholam Reza Haddadi said in a television interview Thursday that normalization of relations between Iran and France continued on a positive trend and that "we will gradually see the mutual problems solved one after the other."

Speaking in an interview with the channel one of the French television, the Iranian envoy said this normalization of Tehran-Paris ties had nothing to do with the issue of French hostages in Beirut.

"This is something between France and Lebanese groups," he said, adding however that due to humanitarian reasons, "we will try to help solve the issue with regards to the Islamic Republic's spiritual influence among the Muslim people of Lebanon."

On the Iraqi imposed war, now in its seventh year, Haddadi expressed hope that it will end with the fall of Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn and his Ba'th Party this year.

Elsewhere in the interview the Iranian charge d'affaires stated that the Zionist troops and UN forces who have been used to cover up Israeli crimes and expansionism, must withdraw from southern Lebanon. He regretted UN forces' failure to prevent the Zionist regime's inhuman crimes and massacre of the Lebanese people.

On recent wave of bombings in Paris, Haddadi said such terrorist activities deserved the Ba'thist regime of Iraq [as received] "probably with the incentive to damage normalization of Tehran-Paris ties." He added that these bombings, of course, also pleased the U.S. and the Zionist regime which, he said, seem to be unhappy with the new French Government's Mid-East policies.

IRNA: Iraq's Husayn Kills Bodyguard After Coup Attempt

LD012116 Tehran IRNA in English 1714 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 1, IRNA — Latest reports on the recent abortive coup d'etat in Iraq indicate that Saddam personally killed his chief bodyguard, Sabah Marzeq, in the aftermath of the coup.

A report published in the Lebanese magazine *Al-Ansar* says that Saddam Husayn, on learning of Marzeq's involvement in the abortive coup staged by Na'im Hadad's faction invited Marzeq to the special meeting of the Ba'th Party and shot him dead with his hand gun.

Quoting reliable sources in Iraq, *Al-Ansar* said that following this bloody incident, a tense atmosphere marred the meeting of the high-ranking members of the Ba'th Party.

The sources also said that after the exposure of the failed coup Saddam personally scrutinised the activities of those close to him and summarily executed over 40 ranking members of the Ba'th Party.

'Hayem Bakr', son of former President Hamad Hasan Al-Bakr also had a hand in the unsuccessful plot.

Tehran Reports Kurdish Peshmerga Attacks in Iraq

LD011459 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] A report from inside Iraq: The Muslim Kurdish Peshmerga carried out several operations along various axes in northern regions of Iraq during the past 3 days, inflicting blows on the Zionist regime ruling over that country. In the course of the Muslim Peshmerga's attacks on the Irbil-Mawsil highway, one armored vehicle and a personnel carrier were destroyed, and 85 troops of Saddam's army were killed.

In the course of another operation, the Peshmerga infiltrated the city of Al-Sulaymaniyah, attacking a motor pool of the Iraqi forces. They destroyed 25 vehicles and killed 40 Iraqi troops.

During several ambushes along the Irbil-Mawsil axis and in the Kuh-e Sanjaq region, near Kirkuk, six Iraqi officers and several soldiers were killed, and two of them taken prisoner by the Muslim Peshmerga. Also during these operations, the Iraqi Muslim Kurds captured one vehicle, a number of weapons, and large amounts of significant state documents.

The Muslim Peshmerga also attacked an ammunition-carrying vehicle in the Qiwan region and blew it up. The Muslim Peshmerga killed or wounded dozens of Iraqi troops in the Marhuj, Kuhrang, and Mawkabah hills.

Reports indicate that the Muslim Peshmerga, in the course of some operations along the Al-Sulaymaniyah, Irbil, Mawsil, and the Mahmur-Irbil road, captured a security officer and an Iraqi Army soldier and killed several other troops. The Muslim Kurds also killed two Ba'thist troops in the Gilah Khanah region, northern Iraq, and captured three others. The Muslim Peshmerga captured some arms and one radio.

Another report indicates that the Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries, during an ambush, opened fire on the passing military vehicles in the 'Imadiyah region and along the Chanriz road, northern Iraq, killing 20 Saddamists and capturing one. During another ambush on the Irbil-Mawsil highway, one Iraqi colonel and four other military men were killed. In retaliation for these successful operations, the Iraqi regime bombed the inhabited Kurdish villages in northern regions of Iraq. No information is available on the number of casualties from the bombing.

Iraqi Rebels Disrupt Missile Guidance Device in Iraq

LD011409 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Despite the strict security measures taken by the Iraqi Zionist regime in Umm Qasr, the Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries succeeded in penetrating this base once again. By disrupting a guidance device of a ground-to-air missile, they inflicted considerable losses and casualties on the Iraqi Armed Forces.

In the course of these operations, a ground-to-air Falcon missile was diverted from its firing line and hit the Umm Qasr missile base, belonging to the Iraqi 148th Brigade, and killed or wounded a number of military personnel of the Iraqi Zionist regime. The explosion also set ablaze a radar guiding station and a transportation unit next to it.

The weekly *Al-'Amal al-Islami* had reported earlier that the Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries, by tampering with the guidance device of another ground-to-air missile at this base, succeeded in killing 20 Iraqi military men.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,611

LD011736 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 1 IRNA — A considerable number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and 24 enemy bunkers and observation posts, six vehicles and two munitions dumps destroyed throughout the fronts in artillery duels with Iranian forces on Tuesday, said a military communique here Wednesday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,611 said that Iranian forces heavily shelled Iraqi positions in the western fronts Tuesday killing or wounding many enemy soldiers and destroying 15 bunkers and observation posts, one munitions dump and two vehicles of theirs. On Tuesday a convoy of Iraqi patrols was shelled and forced to flee in Halaleh, western fronts.

In the southern fronts, exchange of artillery fire raged more heavily in Talaieyeh [name as received], Faqqeh, and Zeydi operational theaters where heavy casualties and losses were inflicted on enemy forces. Iraqi engineering and logistic operations were checked in the southern fronts on Tuesday.

Exchange of artillery fire continued in the northwestern fronts on Tuesday raging somewhat more heavily in Panjwin as a result of which parts of Iraqi positions were set afire and two enemy bunkers, two heavy vehicles and one munitions dump destroyed.

According to the Joint Staff communique, a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and seven bunkers and two light as well as heavy vehicles of theirs destroyed when they were shelled by Iranian Gendarmerie forces on Tuesday.

IRGC Forces Kill Iraqi Troops

LD021219 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] According to the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, heavy artillery-fire of the ground forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps on Zionist enemy positions on the other side of the Majnun islands yesterday killed or wounded 150 Iraqi troops and set ablaze seven tanks, two ammunition depots, and one fuel storage tank belonging to the Zionist enemy.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 OCTOBER 1986

Iran

Kidnapping of Syrian Envoy — A Syrian diplomat was abducted by gunmen while on his way home from the Syrian Embassy in Tehran, IRNA reported, adding that an Iranian official accused the CIA of involvement in the incident. However, a Syrian spokesman in Damascus subsequently announced that the kidnapping was over and that the diplomat was no longer being held by the kidnappers, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Gasoline — The petroleum minister announced that gasoline will be rationed as of 3 October in order to reduce domestic consumption by around 25 percent, according to Tehran radio. Vehicles will be allowed 40-60 liters per month, depending on their size. The minister described the program as temporary, stressing that the authorities will increase the ration when gasoline stocks increase and will dispense with rationing altogether if the situation improves sufficiently.

Missing Athletes — Four Iranian weightlifters missing in Seoul are believed to be seeking political asylum at the Iraqi consulate in the ROK capital, KYODO reported.

Lebanon

The government's decision to take over the legal ports was implemented 2 October, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, noting that port officials began to enforce customs regulations and prevent violations. The director general of customs said his department's work is proceeding satisfactorily at the ports of Beirut, Juniyah, Sidon, Tyre, and Tripoli. The Lebanese Forces closed down harbors under their control, the radio said, and the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party announced their intention to follow suit.

As for the situation at the Al-Rashidiyah refugee camp near Tyre, where Palestinian and Amal gunmen have clashed in recent days, the Voice of Lebanon said that Amal and the Palestine National Salvation Front accused each other of provoking the fighting. A PFLP official cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon accused Amal of kidnapping some 300 Palestinians in the Tyre area.

In Beirut, the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) issued a statement warning that ASALA will "strike in France in the next few days" if the latter fails to free George 'Abdallah, Anis Naqqash, and Armenian militant Varujan Garabidian, AFP reported.

Egypt

Around 81 percent of the electorate voted in the Consultative Council elections and all the valid votes were cast for the NDP, the only party to submit candidates, the interior minister announced in a statement reported by MENA. A Cairo radio commentary said the people participated "enthusiastically" despite the opposition's "black campaign" against the election, asserting that the voters "rose above those who asked them to adopt a negative attitude and go back on the march toward democracy."

PLO

In a Baghdad Voice of PLO radio interview, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir denounced the West Bank mayoral appointments and said the PLO was "surprised" at the favorable response of Jordan's minister for occupied territory. Al-Wazir also criticized Syria for wanting to "subjugate" Palestinian national aspirations and for obstructing plans for a PNC meeting.

Iraq

An Oil Ministry under secretary and six other men were hanged after having been convicted of illegal dealings with foreign companies, INA reported, adding that two others were sentenced to life imprisonment and fined.

Saudi Mediation Between Syria and Iraq

A Saudi envoy will visit Damascus and Baghdad shortly in order to resume the Kingdom's efforts to reduce Syrian-Iraqi differences, according to Arab diplomatic sources in Riyadh cited by the Jordanian weekly *Akhbar Al-Usbu'*.

PDRY

YSP Assistant Secretary General Salim Salih Muhammad charged that the "poisonous" reports on military clashes between the two Yemens were part of an "imperialist and Zionist design against nationalist regimes and their democratic nationalist forces," Aden Radio reported.

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA protested to Pakistan over a 19 September incident in which "Pakistani forces and militia together with American advisers fired 700 surface-to-surface missiles" at an Afghan village, killing 62 people and wounding 44, Kabul radio reported.

Mauritania

The Cabinet ratified a decree banning the import, purchase, and consumption of alcohol everywhere in the country, Nouakchott radio reported. Citizens will be liable to penalities stipulated in the legal code if they violate this regulation, the radio noted, though foreign diplomats and aid workers will be exempt from the ban.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 192 *3 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INDIA

- Further Reportage on Attempt on Gandhi's Life ..... E 1
  - Leaders Condemn Attempted Killing ..... E 1
  - Would-Be Assassin, Security Probed ..... E 1
  - Would-Be Assassin in Police Custody ..... E 1
  - AFP: Failed Assassin May Be Sikh ..... E 1
- Gandhi Welcomed at Start of Maharashtra Visit ..... E 2
- President Addresses Freedom Fighters in Jabalpur ..... E 2
- Punjab Police Chief Escapes Assassination Attempt *[AFP]* ..... E 2
  - AFP Reports Further ..... E 2
- Trade Talks With Angola Held in New Delhi 1 Oct ..... E 2
- Paper on New Delhi's 'Indifference' to PRC 'Violation' *[THE STATESMAN 25 Sep]* ..... E 3

PAKISTAN

- Ziaul Haq, Junejo Cable Gandhi Over Shooting Incident ..... F 1
- Yaqub Khan Meets Iran's Velayati on UN Sidelines ..... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

- Japanese Delegation Meets King, Officials *[AFP]* ..... G 1

SRI LANKA

- Union Leader Assures Government of Cooperation ..... G 1
- Terrorist Landmine Kills 4, Destroys Jeep ..... G 1

IRAN

- Syria's Envoy in Tehran Reportedly 'Kidnapped' ..... I 1
  - Syrian Embassy Confirms Report *[AFP]* ..... I 1
  - Syrian Spokesman Says Case 'Over' *[Monte Carlo]* ..... I 1
- Majlis Speaker on War in Friday Prayer Sermon ..... I 1
- Velayati Speaks at UN; Says War 'Approaching End' ..... I 2
  - Meets Counterparts in New York ..... I 3
- Musavi Addresses Training Center on Revolution, Unity ..... I 4
- KEYHAN Views U.S. War Strategy, 'Devious' Policies *[22 Sep]* ..... I 4
- Battalions Continue To Depart for War Fronts ..... I 7
  - 10th Muharram Brigade Departs ..... I 7
  - Mazandaran Province Convoy Leaves ..... I 7
- Communique No 2,612 Issued on Combat Operations ..... I 7

Further Reportage on Attempt on Gandhi's Life

Leaders Condemn Attempted Killing

BK030329 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Governors, chief ministers, and several political leaders have strongly condemned the attempt on the life of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, at Rajghat in Delhi yesterday. The president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Mr L.K. Advani; the Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar; the Congress-S president, Mr Sharad Rawar; and the president of the All India Shiromani Akali Dal-Master Tara Singh group, Jathedar Kuldip Singh; expressed concern and demanded a thorough probe into the incident.

The West Bengal chief minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, and Assam chief minister, Mr Prafulla Kumar Mohanta, condemned the incident and appealed to the people to remain calm. Among others who condemned the incident are the Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, and the Andhra Pradesh chief minister, Mr N.T. Rama Rao. Condemning the incident, the Politburo of the CPI-M has called upon the people to maintain unity and calm. The Congress-I vice president, Mr Arjun Singh, has said that this moment calls for greater faith, dedication, and commitment from each one of us to protect and preserve the unity and integrity of the coutnry. The Lok Sabha speaker, Mr Bal Ram Jakhar, has urged the center to take stern action agaisnt the culprit.

Several world leaders have condemned the incident. The Soviet Union says the assassination attempt was made with the aim of splitting the country's unity and territorial integrity. The U.S. State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, denounced the attack and said his country is relieved that the prime minister was unhurt. The French prime minsiter, Mr Chirac, has conveyed his sympathy and solidarity with Mr Gandhi. In his message, the Sri Lankan president, Mr Jayewardene, has expressed his happiness over Mr Gandhi's escape from the attempt on his life. The Pakistan president, General Ziaul Haq, has expressed his deep concern at the incident and said he was relieved that the attempt was abortive. The Ghanaian leader, Mr Jerry Rawlings, has expressed deep abhorrence at the dastardly attempt on Mr Gandhi's life. [passage omitted]

The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, arrives in Vijaywade [from Maharashtra] this morning on a day's visit to Andhra Pradesh. He will leave immediately by helicopter for Bhimavaram from where he will begin his tour of flood-affected areas in east and west Godavari and Khammam Districts.

Would-Be Assassin, Security Probed

BK021605 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A person was apprehended at Rajghat in Delhi this morning after he fired shots at the prime minister. [passage omitted] A case under 307 of the IPC [Indian Penal Code] and under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act has been registered.

According to an official spokesman, the CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation] its investigating into the identity and background of the person who fired the shots. A countrymade weapon was also recovered from him. He first gave his name as Manmohan Desai, but changed his name several times.

The government has taken the decision to place under suspension some officials of the Delhi police directly responsible for the security arrangements. The situation in Delhi and elsewhere is normal. Instructions have been issued to all the states to maintain a vigil, allay apprehension, and dispel rumors.

Following the incident, the home minister, Mr Buta Singh, held a review meeting with the lieutenant governor of Delhi and officials of the Home Ministry and the security arrangements were thoroughly reviewed and decisions taken to tighten them. The meeting discussed the security lapses that enabled the miscreant to enter the Rajghat complex.

Several political leaders have condemned the shooting incident at Rajghat. They demanded a thorough enquiry and called for further strengthening of security arrangements for the prime minister. In a message, the vice president, Mr Venkataraman, expressed relief that the prime minsiter was not harmed and conveyed to Mr Rajiv Gandhi the good wishes of the people.

The prime minister left for Maharashtra and the president for Madhya Pradesh as scheduled. When newsmen met Mr Rajiv Gandhi at Delhi airport, he said everything is all right and there is no absolutely no problem at all.

Would-Be Assassin in Police Custody

BK030847 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The man arrested for an attempt on the life of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, yesterday has been remanded to police custody for 21 days. He was produced before the chief metropolitan magistrate by the Central Bureau of Investigation this morning.

AFP: Failed Assassin May Be Sikh

BK030901 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Oct 3 (AFP) — Senior detectives believe the gunman who tried to kill Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi here Thursday could be a Sikh from Punjab, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) said Friday. [passage omitted]

CBI Additional Director C.M. Radhakrishnan Nair said the man had given several different names, but he could be Karamjit Singh, a Sikh from Sangrur town in Punjab, about 225 kilometres (140 miles) north of New Delhi. "This is being verified and we hope to know by the end of the day," he said.

Any links with Sikh militants fighting for a separate Sikh state had yet to be established, he told *Agence France-Presse*. [passage omitted]

The *Press Trust of India* meanwhile reported that according to its CBI sources, the shooting suspect was indeed Karamjit Singh. [passage omitted]

The CBI sources told PTI that he had confessed to having spent two weeks in bushes awaiting Mr Gandhi's arrival at a prayer ceremony marking the 117th birthday of Mohandas "Mahatma" Gandhi at Rajghat in Delhi.

Meanwhile, police sources said four senior police officials have been suspended in what has been widely condemned as a massive security lapse. The four are the head of VIP security in the capital, Gautam Kaul, who is also a cousin of the prime minister; Assistant Commissioner of Police Shankar Das; and two police inspectors, Modi Ram and Shiv Kumar. The sources said a complete list of all officers who were on duty at Rajghat was being prepared so that those responsible for the lapses could be brought to account.

Gandhi Welcomed at Start of Maharashtra Visit

BK021245 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On his arrival at Nagpur, the prime minister was given a tumultuous welcome. Addressing a rally at Sevagram in the afternoon, Mr Rajiv Gandhi called upon the people of all religions, languages, and castes to maintain unity among themselves. He said unless Gandhian thought is adopted for economic policy the poor cannot prosper. Soon after his arrival at Sevagram, he drove to the Sevagram Ashram and visited the Bapu Kutir [Mahatama Gandhi's cottage]. Rajiv Gandhi addressed a small gathering there. Later, he inaugurated a photo exhibition depicting the life of Mahatama Gandhi.

President Addresses Freedom Fighters in Jabalpur

BK030349 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, has appealed to the freedom fighters to work for nation building with the same zeal as during the struggle for independence. Addressing a gathering of freedom fighters at Jabalpur yesterday, he regretted that many of them have not been given the recognition they reserved. The president said welfare schemes are being misused. He was happy that the prime minister has directed speedy disposal of cases of pension of the freedom fighters.

Punjab Police Chief Escapes Assassination Attempt

BK030421 Hong Kong AFP in English 0332 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Amritsar, India, Oct 3 (AFP) — Punjab Police Chief Julio Ribeiro escaped unharmed Friday from an assassination attempt near here which left two paramilitary police dead, police here said.

An unknown number of attackers opened fire on the director-general of the Punjab police from a truck in Jullundur, about 50 kilometres (30 miles) from this Sikh holy city.

Mr Ribeiro became chief of police of this predominantly Sikh province in January with a pledge to match militants "bullet for bullet" in a bid to end their campaign for a separate Sikh state. Incidents related to Sikh violence have claimed some 500 lives in Punjab this year.

AFP Reports Further

BK030514 Hong Kong AFP in English 0508 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Chandigarh, India, Oct 3 (AFP) — [Passage omitted] Five Sikhs dressed in police uniforms drove into the Punjab police headquarters at Jullundur at 6:35 a.m. (0105 GMT) and opened fire on Mr Ribeiro and his wife as they took a morning stroll on the grounds, the spokesman said.

Mr Ribeiro, reported to be on the hit list of Sikh militants, and his wife threw themselves on the ground when the shooting began, but Mrs Ribeiro was hit in the leg, the spokesman said. One member of the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force died and two others were seriously wounded, the spokesman added.

The five attackers fled in their jeep, which was found abandoned at a nearby railway track, he added. [passage omitted]

Known in India for his ruthless efficiency, the police chief had predicted in a recent interview that he would probably be shot dead in the line of his work.

Trade Talks With Angola Held in New Delhi 1 Oct

BK030422 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] A 3-day ministerial-level trade talk between India and Angola began in New Delhi today. Initiating the talks, the commerce minister, Mr Shiv Shankar, who is leading the Indian delegation, offered India's assistance to Angola in the fields of agriculture, energy, and petrochemicals and in improving rail and transport network. He called for efforts to intensify bilateral, economic, commercial, and technical cooperation as a concrete expression of the commitment of the two countries to south-south cooperation and promotion of collective self-reliance of developing countries. In the field of trade, Mr Shiv Shankar called for evolving bilateral framework to ensure balanced and stable growth on a mutually beneficial basis.

The Angolan minister of external commerce, Mr Ismael Gaspar Martins, who is leading his country's delegation, said they are looking forward to the strengthening of economic and commercial ties with India as the joint partner in development. He said there are tremendous possibilities in Angola for trade with India. After concluding the talks on Friday [3 October], the Angola delegation is scheduled to visit Goa and Bombay. Mr Martins also called on the minister of state for industry, Mr Arunchalam. They discussed possibilities of joint ventures and other bilateral matters. Mr Arunchalam said India could provide training facilities in the field of small industries, especially for training Angolans in diamond polishing. India could also give managerial and entrepreneurial training facilities.

Paper on New Delhi's 'Indifference' to PRC 'Violation'

BK030649 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English
25 Sep 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Options on the Border"]

[Text] Mr Romesh Bhandari's sudden visit to Calcutta last week-end and his comment on discussions with the Chinese about their seizure of a slice of Arunachal Pradesh did not altogether remove misgivings about New Delhi's seeming indifference to this violation of Indian sovereignty.

It will still be asked why a matter of such importance should be left to a party functionary instead of being handled by the External Affairs Ministry; nor was Mr Bhandari's attempt to play down the significance of the intrusion, by saying that the Chinese-built helipad is not very deep in Indian territory, particularly reassuring. In fact, the Government's attitude to the entire sorry business has been strangely ambivalent, being marked by a series of contradictory statements which probably also reflected the appalling state of official intelligence. Nothing having been said officially since August 4 when Mr K. R. Narayanan [minister of state for external affairs] admitted the construction of the helipad, it can be assumed that the intruders remain entrenched in the Sumdorong Chu valley.

Arunachal Pradesh's local Press suggests that the Chinese have built several huts and are preparing to establish an all-weather camp; it is also reported that a road is being constructed to link this outpost with military installations in Tibet. It is thus clear that Beijing has paid no heed to India's protests and refuses to regard Sumdorong Chu even as disputed territory. Obviously China has little intention of vacating this newly acquired possession; fortification of the camp seems to be intended to defy India to throw the intruders out physically. But New Delhi cannot consider such a course at this stage, given the grave ramifications of military conflict and also because the Chinese enjoy significant logistic advantages in the region.

But it is difficult to see how the Government can sit idle in the face of such grave provocation. Unfortunately there is no evidence, apart from Mr Bhandari's casual remarks, that New Delhi has taken up the matter seriously with the Chinese even at the diplomatic level. Little seems to have happened since the two countries "stated" their respective positions at the seventh round of talks in Beijing in July. Arguably, India may not be in a position to pressure China, but there is an uncomfortable feeling that New Delhi's silence is not explicable only in terms of the lack of leverage. It seems to be thoroughly perplexed about Chinese motives which does not say much for the Government's diplomatic resources. Conventional wisdom suggests that China has revived claims on 90,000 sq km of Indian territory in the eastern sector primarily to bolster its demand for formal concessions in the Aksai Chin region which it already controls. Even if the military option is closed there is no reason why New Delhi should not consider the diplomatic alternative. For instance, the level of contacts can be raised with the Foreign Ministers of both countries meeting to sort matters out.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi is obviously not in a position to make the kind of gesture Mr Gorbachev recently did in an effort to resolve the protracted Sino-Soviet border dispute. But the Soviet move may have significant implications for India which it would be unwise to ignore. In any case, New Delhi would be well advised to reiterate its concern over Sumdorong Chu, even if only through formal diplomatic channels: The failure to do so will not only look like acquiescence in the Chinese stand that the valley has always been part of their territory but will also confirm domestic fears that were not really removed by the impromptu comments of the head of the AICC(I)'s [All India Congress Committee-I] external affairs cell.

Ziaul Haq, Junejo Cable Gandhi Over Shooting Incident

BK021531 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo have conveyed their profound grief and regret to Rajiv Gandhi at the shooting incident which took place during a prayer meeting in New Delhi which was attended by the Indian prime minister.

In his message to the Indian prime minister, the president said he was greatly concerned to learn about the shooting. He said he was greatly relieved to know that everybody was safe in this incident. The president expressed his best wishes for the long life and happiness of Rajiv Gandhi and for the progress and prosperity of India.

The prime minister, in his message to Rajiv Gandhi, said he was greatly concerned to see news agency reports on the shooting incident which took place at the prayer meeting. The prime minister expressed deep satisfaction in his own name and on behalf of the Government and people of Pakistan that nobody was hurt in the incident. He prayed for the health and long life of Rajiv Gandhi so that he can continue to serve the people of India.

Yaqub Khan Meets Iran's Velayati on UN Sidelines

BK031036 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] At the United Nations the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, has had a meeting with his Iranian counterpart, Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati. They agreed that the recent meeting between the presidents of their respective countries had (?strengthened) their ties.

Mr Velayati said that a recent visit to Tehran by the Pakistan finance minister, Mohammad Yasin Khan Wattoo, as the head of the delegation to a meeting of the joint commission has also contributed to the strengthening of bilateral cooperation. They also discussed some of the items on the agenda of the General Assembly, including Afghanistan.

Earlier, addressing the General Assembly, the Iranian foreign minister said that the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet troops had led to rising tensions in the region endangering its peace and security. He said because of the direct impact of the situation in Afghanistan on our national security and the practical problems caused by the continuation of the influx of Afghan refugees Iran was following the situation carefully and with great concern.

NEPAL

Japanese Delegation Meets King, Officials

BK300014 Hong Kong AFP in English 0004 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Katmandu, Sept 29 (AFP) — A Japanese parliamentary delegation led by former prime minister Takeo Fukuda had an audience with Nepal's King Birendra Monday, an official source said here.

The 10-member delegation, which arrived here Saturday on a five-day goodwill mission, also had talks with Prime Minister Marich Man Singh Shrestha, who explained the problems of Nepal's rapid population growth, which is affecting the country's economic growth, the source said.

Mr Fukuda also met with the vice chairman of the Nepal Population Commission, who briefed him on Nepal's population problems, the government's plans, and and programmes to deal with it and the migration problem from India.

Nepal's population is currently 17.1 million, but it is expected to reach 24 million by the turn of the century and to double in the next 27 years if the current 2.6 per cent annual population growth rate is not checked.

SRI LANKA

Union Leader Assures Government of Cooperation

BK011147 Colombo International Service in English
1045 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Although the terrorists are trying to influence certain estate workers to join their destructive movement, the Ceylon Workers Congress [CWC] will always remain democratic and continue to be a nonviolent organization as they have done in the past 50 years. This assurance was given to President J.R. Jayewardene by the CWC delegation headed by Mr S. Thondaman, minister of rural industrial development, when they met President J.R. Jayewardene and his senior officials to discuss certain problems prevailing in the estate areas.

At this discussion, the CWC leadership requested the government to expedite the investigations against estate youths who have been taken into custody under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. They pointed out that their aim was to reform these misguided youths and prevent estate areas from falling prey to the treachery of terrorism.

The CWC delegation also stated that some politicians and parties who are opposed to the government are carrying out false proganda against the CWC and the government. They assured that the CWC will continue to extend their fullest cooperation to the government despite these attempts.

With regard to the men in custody, President Jayewardene pointed out that if there is any evidence against the youths from the estate in custody, they have to be dealt with under the same laws that apply to everybody in the country. He added that every case will be studied carefully by the attorney general and on his recommendations the innocents will be released whatever their nationality.

Inspector General of Police Mr Cyril Herath told the delegation that his officials have been instructed to act cautiously while arresting and detaining people anywhere in the island. He also said that if they did not exercise caution with regard to these arrests, the number of arrests and detainees would have been much more than the number in custody now. He further said once bonafides are established, the innocents will be released from custody as soon as possible.

The CWC delegation comprised Minister S. Thondaman, M.S. Sellasamy, justice of peace, Perisunderam, and P. Devaraj.

Terrorist Landmine Kills 4, Destroys Jeep

BK031003 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0956 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Colombo, Oct 3 *(Lanka Puwath)* — Four persons were killed when the jeep in which they were travelling was blown up by a terrorist landmine this morning at Pankulam, Trincomalee in eastern Sri Lanka.

The Media Centre in Colombo told *Lanka Puwath* that the dead were the assistant government agent Morawewa, Trincomalee; U.B. Wijesundara, the postmaster, Morawewa; M.A. Sirisena, driver of the jeep; G.M. Mihil Silva; and Sauyadana volunteer health service male nurse, Renuka Gunasekera. They died on the spot. The jeep was destroyed by the landmine placed by terrorists at Pankulam.

The four were travelling in the jeep from Morawewa to Anuradhapura when the vehicle was blown up by the landmine.

Syria's Envoy in Tehran Reportedly 'Kidnapped'

LD030918 Tehran IRNA in English 0916 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 3, IRNA — The minister counsellor of the Syrian Embassy here who is also serving as the charge d'affaires, Iyad Salim al-Mahmud was kidnapped by unidentified gunmen Thursday night.

Tehran radio in a broadcast earlier Friday referred to the diplomat as Syrian ambassador, but in an IRNA contact with the Syrian Embassy here it was learned that Al-Mahmud is the minister counsellor and presently serving in the post of charge d'affaires in the absence of the ambassador.

The former Syrian ambassador's mission here ended recently and he has not been replaced yet.

Armed men in a B.M.W. car and an ambulance stopped the Syrian diplomat's car at 20:00 hours local time Thursday (16:30 GMT) as he was returning home from the embassy. Eyewitnesses said the kidnappers fired six shots and transferred Al-Mahmud into the ambulance taking him to an unknown destination.

Nothing is yet known on the fate of the Syrian envoy and the authorities are carefully following up the incident.

Tehran radio quoted a responsible official here as blaming CIA agents and global arrogance for this terrorist act.

This measure is aimed at damaging the Islamic Republic of Iran's solidified relations with progressive Arab countries particularly that Iran is preparing to put a victorious end to the Iraqi imposed war and remove the Ba'thist Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn from power, the radio quoted the official as saying.

For more details on the incident, IRNA contacted the Syrian Embassy here but the embassy officials declined to respond to any questions.

Iranian Foreign Ministry officials too were not available due to the holiday Friday.

Syrian Embassy Confirms Report

NC030908 Paris AFP in English 0905 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tehran, Oct 3 (AFP) — Armed men kidnapped the Syrian charge d'affaires in Tehran on Thursday night, the Syrian Embassy here said Friday, as a top Iranian official was quoted as saying he suspected that the CIA was involved in the abduction. [passage omitted]

The Syrian Embassy confirmed a Tehran radio report, but refused further comment.

"We are in contact with the Iranian authorities, we cannot say any more," a Syrian diplomat said. [passage omitted]

Syrian Spokesman Says Case 'Over'

JN031213 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Responding to a question by our radio on the soundness of reports about the abduction of the Syrian ambassador in Tehran, Syrian Presidential Palace spokesman Jubran Kuriyah said there is no Syrian ambassador in Tehran at present.

Regarding the subject of Syrian diplomat Iyad Mahmud, who was the target of an abduction attempt, the spokesman said: This subject is over and the Syrian diplomat is no longer in the hands of the kidnappers. He declined to elaborate.

Majlis Speaker on War in Friday Prayer Sermon

LD031251 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Friday prayer ceremonies with the participation of million-strong multitudes of committed and faithful worshippers were held throughout the country in Friday prayer meeting places today. The citizens of Tehran who gathered at Tehran University also observed this Muslim ritual under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani and cried out: War, war until victory!

In the prayer sermons the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly first referred to the reopening of the country's schools and universities and said: Our country's pupils and students have begun the academic year at a time when in Iraq, owing to the emergency situation arising from the war, all the educational institutions have been closed down. The figure of 100,000 students, which is equivalent to the figure in the last academic year under the previous regime, indicates our country's strong position and that of the Islamic Republic system. [sentence as heard]

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani then enumerated the importance of the population and housing census in society. He said: In order to prepare a detailed plan for the country's progress we need accurate information about society's people and their living conditions. We call upon all citizens to cooperate sincerely with the census officials.

Continuing his remarks, the Majlis speaker turned to the issue of rationing gasoline in the country and said: In the present circumstances we cannot spend foreign exchange to import gasoline into the country so that some people can use it up for unnecessary purposes. If we are to say our last word in connection with the imposed war we must be prepared to make sacrifices in every respect, so that all the storage facilities can be brim full of fuel to prevent industry, transport, and homes needing fuel from being harmed by a lack of refineries and an absence of imported fuel. We hope that before the enemy or our enemies are able to do anything we will achieve notable successes.

The Friday prayers imam of Tehran stressed: When the storage facilities are full and conditions have returned to normal the gasoline rationing program will be abolished.

The imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council devoted the major thrust of his sermon to the imposed war. He referred to the War Week and stressed: The overall information we have gathered in the course of that week and about the hezbollahi ummah's enthusiasm and eagerness to go to the front makes it quite clear that our people's morale for the war is higher even than last year, and that the people's readiness to continue and endure the war is at an excellent level. This readiness is a source of hope for the country's officials but a source of disappointment for our enemies. This sense of hopelessness has also affected Saddam's supporters. In its analysis of the imposed war the French television last night pointed out that in the coming weeks the world was likely to see a conspicuous victory for Iran and the downfall of the Iraqi Ba'th Party.

The imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council then turned to the United Nations General Assembly session and said: You who have gathered there and who say end the war, do you think that if we abandon the war in the present circumstances reparations will be paid to us? Will the Iraqi refugees return to their homes? If we end the war while Saddam remains in Iraq will he admit to his mistake or can there be reconcilation between us and Iraq?

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed: There is, therefore, only one option, namely uprooting the evil of Saddam and the Iraqi Ba'th Party from Iraq, away from that country's people and out of the region. We shall live with the utmost friendship and cooperation with our country's neighbors, including the Iraqis themselves, if there is a government with which we have empathy in terms of culture, our way of thinking, and our ideas. We would also do that if there was at least a government that was not bent on waging war against us, if the Iraqi people were able to return to Iraq, and if they would pay us reparations.

In conclusion, the Friday imam of Tehran once agin stressed: In these circumstances the nation should continue the epic linked to the formation of 500 battalions. The combatants who are prepared to go to the front again are invited to perpetuate the movement of the marchers of Karbala on the same scale. Those who are competent as commanders, and also those who have war experience are invited to join up as honoray pasdar [Islamic Revolution Guards Corps members] to enable our combatants behind the lines so that we can eradicate this germ of corruption from the region.

Velayati Speaks at UN; Says War 'Approaching End'

LD021424 Tehran IRNA in English 1028 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 2, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said at the UN General Assembly meet Wednesday that the Iraqi imposed war was approaching its end, and expressed the hope that this would bring about ever-lasting peace in the region.

"Our region would not bear another destructive war," he told the 41st meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York, adding that all the countries in the region should manage to employ their possibilities to establish a lasting peace after the removal of the present regime in Iraq.

The Iranian foreign minister also described the Iraqi imposed war, now in its seventh year, as a serious threat against international peace. "It is but an all-out aggression of a regime against the independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and in this particular case, against the revolution of a country," he said.

In his remarks Velayati outlined the Islamic Republic of Iran's stands on the Iraqi imposed war, the issue of Palestine and Lebanon, the racist South African regime, Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and Geneva peace talks, U.S. interventions in the Persian Gulf and Latin America, the weak and strong points of the United Nations in resolving international disputes, and other important issues of the world.

Foreign Minister Velayati reiterated Iran's position on the war, saying that from the very beginning the Islamic Republic has been demanding the condemnation and punishment of the aggressor (Iraq) and the establishment of a just peace between Iran and Iraq and in the region.

On the Baghdad regime's inhuman crimes during the six years of the war, he referred to physical torture of Iranian POW's in Iraqi camps, military attacks on civilian areas resulting in martyrdom of thousands of people, attacking passenger planes which he described as very unprecedented in the world, and deployment of lethal chemical weapons in violation of all international conventions.

The last Iraqi attack on a passenger plane occurred on Feb. 20, 1986 over the Iranian city of Ahvaz, as a result of which some 40 civilians were martyred, he said.

Velayati also said that despite the Security Council's explicit condemnation of Iraq in March this year, the Baghdad regime had repeated use of internationally banned chemical weapons five times, in March, April, and May, in the war fronts and even civilian areas. He urged the Security Council to issue another resolution in condemnation of continued use of these weapons by the Baghdad regime and ask other countries to discontinue the export of chemical and technological products which could be used by Iraq to this end.

The foreign minister also regretted that the international community lacked an independent and powerful judicial authority to investigate violations of international conventions. For example, he said, The Hague should be able to investigate the breach of the 1925 Geneva agreement by the Baghdad regime independently and regardless of the present situation.

Concerning Afghanistan, Velayati said that the continuous Soviet occupation of this Muslim country has escalated tension and jeopardized the security of the whole region.

Describing the Geneva talks on Afghanistan as a "pretext" for prolonging Soviet occupation and for diversion of world public opinion, Velayati demanded "an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviets from Afghanistan". Repatriation of

Afghan refugees, non-interference of foreign powers in this country, and allowing the Afghan people to determine their own destiny are the only solutions to the issue, Velayati added.

On the issue of Palestine, the foreign minister dismissed any reconciliation in this regard and said that Palestine will be liberated only through an armed struggle. Velayati noted that the holding of any peace conference with the Zionist aggressor will be similar to reconciliation. "A just and lasting peace in the region depends on driving the Zionist occupation forces out of Palestine and other Arab lands, the repatriation of all Palestinians to their mother-land, and establishment of an independent Palestinian state, he said.

Velayati took up the Lebanon issue, stressing the importance of its security and territorial integrity, and called on the UN to protect Lebanese civilians in line with the 1979 Geneva Convention, against the inhumane measures of Zionist forces.

Commenting on the South African apartheid regime, he termed the unanimity of world countries in favour of sanctions against the Pretoria regime as a good opportunity for the UN to implement its resolutions to pressure the racist Pretoria Government. Castigating the racist government for continuing its aggression against Namibia, and its numerous crimes against African freedom fighters, the foreign minister called for further world attention to the issue.

Velayati also condemned the Reagan administration for its expansionist policy on Africa as well as its direct intervention in Nicaragua violating its territorial integrity.

On conflicts in Asia, the Iranian minister said that presence of foreign forces in Cambodia was a gross violation of the security and stability of that country and also the whole Southeast Asia.

Both the Republic of Korea and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea should endeavor to sort out differences and become united to strengthen security and stability of the region.

Foreign Minister Velayati said that the presence of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf only helps increasing tension in the region. "The Persian Gulf, as the most vital waterway for stability of world economy should remain a non-military zone free of nuclear and toxic weapons," he said.

On the presence of the superpowers and their military bases in the Mediterranean Sea, Velayati said that contrary to the dreams of regional countries for a peaceful Mediterranean, the arrogant powers have extended their aggressions from the sea to the shores of littoral states.

Referring to U.S.-sponsored state terrorism, Velayati said that Washington is terrorizing deprived nations on the pretext of an anti-terrorism campaign.

The Third World countries are the main victims of U.S. backed acts of individual, group, or state terrorism, Velayati said. He added that because international mass media ignore the Third World, such cases of terrorism in these countries are not reflected to the world.

On the arms race between the superpowers, Velayati said that the production speed of nuclear weapons is greater than that of the disarmament talks.

The Iranian foreign minister also criticized the UN for its failure in solving various issues in the world and compared it to a private enterprise company in which the main share-holders wield the greater power. If the UN cannot succeed in carrying out its duties of safeguarding the independence and territorial integrity of independent countries as well as international security, it better support those countries struggling for their independence, Velayati said. [sentence as received]

Meets Counterparts in New York

LD021416 Tehran IRNA in English 1332 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 2, IRNA — Iranian foreign minister said in New York Wednesday that Iran will not participate in any meeting of the UN Security Council as long as the council refuses to revise its stand on the Iraqi-imposed war or condemn the aggressor party.

The Security Council has not yet adopted a just stand vis-a-vis the Iraqi-imposed war, the foreign minister said.

Velayati made the remarks in a meeting with his Austrian counterpart Leopold Gratz here. The Austrian foreign minister extended an invitation to Velayati to pay an official visit to Vienna next year which was accepted.

In a separate meeting with Kuwaiti foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah on the same day, Velayati criticized certain Persian Gulf states for their unfriendly stands on the imposed war. "Such attitudes will adversely affect Iran's relations with these countries", Velayati said. "The Persian Gulf states should not link their fate with that of Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn."

Foreign Minister Velayati reiterated that the Ba'thist Iraqi regime will definitely be toppled in a near future.

Among other topics discussed by the two were issues relevant to OPEC and the latest developments in the organization.

The foreign minister also met with his Bulgarian and Sri Lankan counterparts as well as deputy foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Wednesday.

In his meeting with Sri Lankan foreign minister A.C.S. Hameed, Velayati discussed the upcoming visit of Sri Lankan economic minister to Tehran. He expressed hope that such visits would serve to promote the mutual volume of trade.

Velayati and the DPRK's deputy foreign minister discussed the bilateral relations as well as the scheduled visit of North Korean foreign minister to Iran. Velayati expressed hope that the visit will prepare the ground for extensive cooperation between Tehran and Pyongyang.

Expansion of the Tehran-Sofia relations was among topics that Velayati discussed with his Bulgarian counterpart Petur Mladenov.

Musavi Addresses Training Center on Revolution, Unity

LD021259 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The graduation ceremonies at the sixth officers training course center and the first gendarmerie medical NCO's training school were held in the presence of Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi at the gendarmerie's 22d Bahman garrison this morning.

According to a Central News Unit report, to begin with Mr Musavi, inspected the units attending the ceremonies. Then the commander of the gendarmerie officers training center gave a report on the center's training activities.

After awarding certificates to the officers and NCO's 1st class of the various sections and the course's model lecturers, the prime minister expounded on the achievements of the Islamic Revolution and, referring to moral values dominant in our society and to the people's spirit of self-sacrifice, he said: In order to fulfill its task well the gendarmerie should be aware of the achievements of the revolution and of its greatness.

Emphasizing that the forces of law and order should safeguard the achievements of the Islamic Revolution the prime minister referred to the prime duty of the gendarmerie as being that of safeguarding the country's security. He said: In the world today the security of the reactionary or subservient countries is safeguarded by the superpowers and those countries' military and law and order forces are in effect tools of the superpowers safeguarding the interests of world arrogance. However, in the Islamic Republic the gendarmerie is safeguarding the security of a country which is not subservient to east or west. It relies on the people, on the ideological school of Islam, and on self-sacrifice and the great morale of its people. Safeguarding the security of such a country is a cause for pride and glory.

The prime minister then enumerated the plots hatched by world arrogance against Iran's Islamic Revolution and said: Despite all these plots the system of the Islamic Republic is daily becoming stronger and more consolidated and is capable today of defending the achievements of the revolution and the interests of the meek. This is conditional on the unity of all strata of the nation, particularly the unity of the Armed Forces and the people; and the gendarmerie, too, should strive to safeguard this unity and, by serving the deprived, meek people, should help to consolidate the brotherhood of the Armed Forces and people.

In conclusion, expounding on the services rendered by the gendarmerie, the prime minister paid tribute to the sacrifices and acts of selflessness of the combatant personnel of the gendarmerie in their fight against the agents of world arrogance, in guarding the country's borders, and during the imposed war. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, after the singing of songs and a march-past, technical operations of fixed-bayonet fighting were demonstrated by the course's graduate officers.

KEYHAN Views U.S. War Strategy, 'Devious' Policies

PM021051 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Sep 86 pp 18-19

[Editorial: "An Analysis of U.S. Strategy in Iraq's War Against Iran"]

[Excerpts] More than 6 years of our heroic people's defense against and resistance to the very heavy aggressions of Iraq's organized Army, backed by logistical and arms support from the superpowers, has left its deep and vital mark on the region's and the world's contemporary history.

It is still too early for public opinion to draw a clear picture of this deep and very fundamental impact on the nations' history of politics and struggle. But it will not be long before we see the deep effects of this glorious resistance. Without a doubt the downtrodden masses, both in Islamic countries and in other Third World nations, will be affected by our struggle — in accordance with their own political circumstances.

The most tangible effect of this 6-year struggle can be found in the morale of the people themselves and also in the fact that the revolution desperately needs the state of struggle to continue. [passage omitted]

Some political analysts admit that the organization and mobilization of the Iranian warriors and their capabilities in the fields of information, military tactics, combat know-how, and especially their spiritual powers and their sacrificing nature, have increased dramatically since the start of the war. [passage omitted]

There have been many discussions, articles, and reports on the hostile position of the U.S. Government toward the Islamic Revolution. The documents published from the Nest of Spies [former U.S. Embassy in Tehran] are themselves the best and most constructive proof of this hostility, and world public opinion is more or less aware of this.

U.S. strategy in the Iraq's war against Iran cannot be separated from these published documents and cannot be analyzed separately. The U.S. strategy outwardly appears today calm, logical, and neutral, and aimed at keeping others away from direct intervention in the war. But in reality the United States has used all its political and military muscle, diplomatic relations, economic pressures, intelligence activities, arms and technical support, and mental and propaganda ploys in support of a war which it hoped would lead to the fall of the popular and Islamic regime in Iran.

The Islamic Revolution in Iran, as far as U.S. officials are concerned, has more than anything else delivered devastating blows to U.S. authority in the region, which was eternal and unquestioned. It has endangered the interests of the United States and the West at an international level.

Therefore, U.S. officials regard as intolerable any stability for any regime based on this revolution, and they regard it as against the interests of the so-called Free World and their own freedom of action in the world. The United States has been called the real enemy and the Great Satan by the people of Iran and by many other Islamic and revolutionary forces. This is because of America's aggressive and devious policies. Undoubtedly, this causes perpetual hatred and spite.

So, logically speaking, we can regard any success or victory of the people and the revolution as a defeat for U.S. policies. It has also become clear to world public opinion that the resistance and the struggle of the Iranian people cause concern and disappointment for the Americans and the Westerners over the future of their political shortcomings and programs. [sentence as received] U.S. strategy in such a war has in all its aspects been supported by the White House, and therefore, it can only be analyzed with that fact in mind.

In order to get at the roots of this strategy we have to study the fundamental opposition of U.S. policies with regard to the Islamic Revolution.

The reality is that civilized countries with a rich culture make the best neighbors and the best "natural allies" for any country or regime. Ensuring security and stability necessary for a culture and a revolution is gained through relations with such neighbors. [passage omitted]

The Islamic Revolution in Iran, from the time that it came to power to replace the puppet dictatorship of the shah with an independent regime, desperately needed to attract such "natural allies" and showed itself to be willing to be friends with its neighbors. [passage omitted]

Our society could not find a natural ally along its long northern borders and its Marxist neighbor. The small societies at the southern edge of the Persian Gulf were too remote and, being on the other side of the Persian Gulf, were not reliable allies.

Afghanistan and Pakistan in the east and Turkey in the west, despite cultural similarities and a tradition of ties with our people and culture, are considered to be closed societies, which meant they were not "first choice."

In this circumstance, because of a reasonably long common border, stretching some 1,353 km, because of easy border crossings for frontier villagers, the existence of holy towns such as Najaf and Karbala' which are very important to Iranians, and because of the religious makeup of the Iraqi people — more than 95-percent Muslim, some two-thirds Shi'ite — and because of historical and cultural ties, Iraq occupied a special place as a "natural ally" for the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

The military regime ruling Iraq and its widespread party organization, because of the racist nature of the Ba'th Party, prevented its people from being naturally attracted to the Islamic Revolution, immediately after the fall of the shah. They did this by injecting theories such as: The revolution has a Persian nature, the revolution has a Shi'ite nature, the revolution has an anti-Arab nature, and the revolution has a hostile and expansionist nature.

These flames were fanned by actions such as bringing up border disputes and sporadic frontier skirmishes. Provoking public opinion inside Iraq against the Iranian revolution presented a bigger obstacle to the message of the revolution reaching other Arab societies because Iraq was a natural bridge for this message.

The Iraqi regime saw its mission to be one of preventing the message of the Islamic Revolution from reaching other Shi'ite societies and neighboring Arab countries. From several years back the Iraqi regime saw itself as the leader of the Arab fold following the end of Egypt's glory during the days of Al-Nasir. So Iraq called this mission a tribal, nationalist, and an Arab one.

Meanwhile, Iran was without a doubt the strongest ally of the Arab and the Islamic world because of its stance with regard to superpower aggression and Israel. [passage omitted]

The Arab reactionary regimes not only did not use this golden opportunity that the Islamic Revolution had generously provided for them, they went the same way as the United States and the West. The conservative regimes knowingly or unknowingly went against the brave and anti-Zionist nature of the Arab peoples and followed the U.S. policy of wanting to create stability and peace to safeguard the existence of Israel. They did not become friendly with the Iranian Islamic Revolution for fear of upsetting the controlable status quo and in order not to deviate from the path of Camp David. Had they not done so, it would have caused the eventual awakening of the Muslim people and the downfall of moderate regimes and parties who believe in compromise.

What worried the United States and the West was the joint analyses of old political hands such as Kissinger and Rockefeller who believed that if the Iranian Islamic Revolution remained in power and gained stability, it would demonstrate the "dominoe theory." In other words, with the downfall of the shah of Iran and with the fall of the Saddam regime in Iraq, other Western puppet regimes of the region would also fall one after the other.

This is why from the start the Western analysts did not hide their fear of the resurgence of a deep Islamic movement, or "Pan-Islamism," or "Pan-Shi'ism," or "Islamic fundamentalism." As far as they were concerned, what could have happened was something that they themselves admit to having learned from the use of oil as a political weapon in 1973. This time it could have happened on a more widespread scale and in a deeper way, by politicizing the price of oil, production, the raw materials market, and especially the entire fate of oil.

For these developed industrial states, the alternative that could rid them of this fear was not a cold war of propaganda, nor a widespread all-out war. It was a full-scale and crushing border war, in a short and limited period, which would cause the downfall and destruction of the revolution and the fall of the Islamic regime. This must have had pleasant prospects for the United States and the West.

This is why when, at the beginning of the war, Iraq sent some of its forces, jet fighters, and helicopters to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, and Oman so that it could attack Iran's southern ports including Bandar-e 'Abbas, it was faced with opposition from its allies. The American *Newsweek* magazine wrote 13 October 1980: Such an action would certainly cause a rapid expansion of the war in the Persian Gulf.

Iraq, under pressure from the United States and other friendly nations, was forced to pull its forces out of those countries.

U.S. strategy in Iraq's war against Iran has three main roles:

1. the element of provocation of pressure;
2. the extent of influence and intervention; and
3. the role of threats and control. [passage omitted]

Iraq's war against Iran could have prevented for a considerable time a strategic Islamic unity in the region. The conditions created caused the mobilization of the Iraqi people against an imaginary enemy. The existence of Arab tribal sensitivities caused the isolation of the Iranian Islamic Revolution and could have caused the destruction of the Tehran government.

This is why the Iraqi regime, before its attack in September 1980, asked Shapur Bakhtiar, the shah's former prime minister, to go to Baghdad so that he could be dispatched to Tehran to gain control if the need arose. Bakhtiar went to Baghdad accompanied by several of the shah's generals and spent several months there.

It will not take much longer before we find out who was at the closed-door meetings, and who made the main decisions for the start of Iraq's attack against Iran. But what is clear to us and the world now is the satisfaction of the United States and the Western countries with the timely and swift Iraqi action. [passage omitted]

Another bitter truth which unveils the nature of the U.S. strategy is the tight arms race between the United States and other arms-producing nations which laid the groundwork for aggressive and destructive actions in the region.

The Iraqi regime, because of its heavy political and military dependence on the Soviet Union and the signing of huge arms deals, became from 1975 to 1979 the USSR's most important weapons' purchaser. [passage omitted]

But the Baghdad regime steered toward the West during the first years of the Iranian revolution, especially after the start of the war, and there was a flow of Western arms and advisers into Iraq.

The rate of U.S. and Western arms sales to reactionary Arab regimes in the region, especially Iraq's supporters, increased at a mind-boggling rate. [passage omitted]

France became one of the important suppliers of arms to the Iraqi Armed Forces. This country, despite international negative feedback, finally, after a few months delay, handed over to Iraq its super Etendard jet fighters and their Exocet missiles. They claimed that the Americans knew about the delivery of the hardware by the French Navy to the Iraqi Armed Forces, and thus cleared up any uncertainties.

Even West Germany, which became the main Western trading partner for Iran after the revolution, used the same excuse and sold armored personnel carriers to Iraq and trained their pilots and military experts.

The United Kingdom, which was considered to be the traditional enemy of the Iraqi people, was invited to this "buffet," despite the memories of the present generation of Iraqis who recall the liberation struggles of the clergy and religious leaders against British colonial control.

Assistance from the United States and Britain to the region's reactionary regimes such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait — in arms' shipments, loans and credits, military advisers, even mercenary military personnel — was effected in the framework of so-called national defense. But in practical terms these were put to the service of the war as a system of weapons' delivery, training, and intelligence-gathering actions, similar to what the American AWACS stationed in Saudi Arabia were doing in providing military information for the Iraqi Army.

The second role of U.S. strategy in the Iran-Iraq war was to "intervene and influence" in order to gain permanent and secure bases in the region. Creating a military defense cover, like a chain running through the Arab nations for the Persian Gulf, could have acted as an invisible base to safeguard the political and economic and even military interests of the United States.

The aim of creating the GCC in February 1981 was from the start to safeguard and coordinate the security issues of the region. [passage omitted]

Of course, it also has to be said that the opinion of Muslims with regard to the United States is very sensitive because of U.S. support for Israel's existence, crimes, and acts of aggression. This is one of the biggest obstacles to an invitation for, or the official presence of, U.S. troops in any of these countries.

But the Americans laid the groundwork for their appearance in the region by instilling in the people of the area — before the revolution — the fear of the threat of a Soviet presence in the Persian Gulf, and, after that, the fear of an Iranian decision to topple their regimes. [passage omitted]

The Americans did not waste any chance to gain points and to blackmail the Iranian regime. But the removal of the liberals and the small grou, . [guerrillas] from the Iranian political arena made them lose all hope. Wartime conditions in Iran caused the people to mobilize, and defense against the Iraqi attack took on an ideological stance. The defense of the country and regaining all the lost territory became a defense of the revolution and all of Islam.

With the Fat ol-Mobin and Jerusalem operations, followed by the liberation of Khorramshahr, which indicated the certain defeat of the Iraqi Army inside Iranian territory, the Americans sought to play a more active role in Iraq. They increased their policy of "infiltration and influence" in order to direct the war. [passage omitted]

The honeymoon of these new relations started when Reagan, in a propganda move, removed Iraq from the list of those countries which support international terrorism. They also stepped up their efforts to prevent the sale of arms to Iran by any country that might have done so.

Then he took steps to increase Iraq's oil-exporting capabilities. He asked the U.S. commerce bank and American construction firms to secure a half-billion dollar loan for Iraq so that it could build a pipeline to the Jordanian port of Aqaba, and to provide steel pipes worth 100 million dollars.

In order to lessen the economic pressures on Iraq, Reagan ordered a credit of $1-2 billion for Iraq for it to purchase foodstuffs.

And when Iraq started attacking Iranian shipping, Reagan said in an interview on the developments in the Persian Gulf: The enemy's commerce and trade is not a bad target to hit. [passage omitted]

This undeniable encouragement caused Iraq to become bolder in its other actions, such as using chemical weapons and poisonous gas, bombing cities, threatening civilian aircraft, and attacking economic and cultural centers in Iran.

One must admit that the U.S. strategy of attracting internal interests and gaining a strong foothold in Iraq, plus ever increasing intervention in the war, has been largely successful. It has also taken care of Western fears of an uncertain future for Iraq, which would have laid waste the huge investments made there. At one time Kissinger said: In the final analysis, it is in the interest of the United States that no one wins this war. [passage omitted]

But the current swing of the war after 6 years is quite against the predictions and beliefs of U.S. officials and quite against the new interests of the United States. This new swing in the war has caused the United States to make some changes in its strategy. With the external operations of the forces of revolution and the evidence of their strength and their unexpected military capabilities, the U.S. strategists are employing a third alternative in trying to control and minimize the war.

The United States regards any military or diplomatic move by Iran in connection with the continuation or intensification of the war as being against its long-term interests in the region. [passage omitted]

After the amazing operations which liberated Al-Faw, the "peace" theory became more prominent in the Americans' strategy. The United States insisted on an end to the war, not in the sense of an Iraqi defeat or the punishment of the aggressor, not even in the sense of an end to hostilities, but in the sense of an "all-embracing peace."

An all-out peace would not only wave the Iraqi regime and its supporters, it would guarantee the repayment of all the loans and credits given to Iraq and would safeguard U.S. international prestige and interests through one of its most critical political and military dealings outside its borders. On the other hand, an all-out peace would create immense internal problems for Iran. It would create a feeling of deep defeat in its revolutionary and national ideals and, in the extreme, would cause a moderate and pro-Western government to come to power.

Could the new U.S. doctrine and its widespread efforts prevent the realization of the already expressed will of the Islamic Revolution? [passage omitted]

Battalions Continue To Depart for War Fronts

10th Muharram Brigade Departs

LD021027 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0230 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The 7th Karbala' convoy, including 10 combat-engineering battalions and several technical teams, named as the 10th Muharram Brigade, have left the cities and towns of Gorgan, Gonbad, 'Aliabad, Azadshahr, Minudasht, Kalaleh, Kord Kuy, Bandar-e Gaz, Aq Qal'eh, Bandar-e Torkeman, Gomish Tappeh, (Glikesh) and Ramian.

After marching in the main streets of these towns while chanting the slogans of "War, war, until victory" and "O combatants, not much longer before we reach Karbala'," the combatants left for the battlefronts of the war against the aggressive Saddamists. They were seen off enthusiatically by the ever-present-on-the-scene people of the region.

Mazandaran Province Convoy Leaves

LD021323 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Twenty-nine combat battalions left Mazandaran Province today for the country's war zones. Central News Unit correspondent in Sari reports:

The seventh Karbala convoy of Mazandaran Province, with an estimated strength of 29 combat battalions, named as the Epic-Makers of 'Ashura, left Amol today for the country's border fronts. On the basis of this report, Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi and a number of local officials were present at the send-off ceremonies. The interior minister praised the Muslim people of Mazandaran for their extensive presence on the battlefronts of the war of justice against injustice.

Communique No 2,612 Issued on Combat Operations

LD021643 Tehran IRNA in English 1658 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 2, IRNA — An undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and at least six enemy trucks, 10 gun emplacements, one supply bridge, two observation posts, and some tanks destroyed throughout the fronts Wednesday, said a military communique released Thursday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,612 said that Iranian forces opened heavy artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi positions and supply routes in the southern fronts Wednesday inflicting substantial casualties and damage upon enemy troops. An Iraqi patrol group, attempting to penetrate Iranian positions in the Yabis area of the southern fronts Wednesday, was routed by the Iranian artillery fire.

Two trucks and 10 gun emplacements of Iraqi forces were destroyed and their crews killed during fire exchanges in Ilam and Bakhtaran border fronts the same day.

The communique further said that heavy casualties were inficted on Iraqi troops when they lost one supply bridge, one truck, and two observation posts in the northwestern fronts by Iranian artillery fire.

In Sumar, western fronts, the communique said, fire exchanges continued between the two sides as a result of which some Iraqi tanks were destroyed and enemy fire silenced.

The communique added that the Iranian forces, maintaining the upper hand in the southern fronts, destroyed three enemy tanks and set parts of Iraqi fortifications ablaze.

The Iranian anti-aircraft fire repulsed Iraqi helicopters from the airspace of Sharhani, Zobeydah, 'Eyn Khvosh, and Yabis theaters of the southern fronts.

Iranian defenders heavily shelled an Iraqi supply column in the Maymak theatre of the western fronts, destroying some vehicles as well as halting enemy movements there.

Also, parts of Iraqi positions in Hoseyniyah and Nahr Anbar areas in the southern fronts were set ablaze and Iraqi engineering operations halted.

The Joint Staff communique said that Iraqi warplanes violating the airspace of Mehran and Qasr-e Shirin Wednesday were forced to flee by Iranian surface-to-air fire.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 OCTOBER 1986

Lebanon

Israeli warplanes attacked a "terrorist" base 20 km northeast of Tripoli 6 October, hitting a building used as a command headquarters by one of the "rejectionist front" organizations, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. The raid is the first Israeli air attack on the 'Akkar area of northern Lebanon, close to the Syrian border, the radio noted. A PFLP spokesman cited by Beirut radio said that one PFLP member was wounded in the raid, which heavily damaged two PFLP positions in the 'Akkar region. A Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) spokesman stated that SSNP positions were also attacked, the radio noted.

In Damascus, Amal Movement and Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) officials agreed on a cease-fire to end the fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in the Tyre area, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported 5 October. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had earlier denounced Amal's "aggression" in a statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio, claiming that Amal received "the direct and indirect support of the Zionist enemy" in its moves against the Palestinian camps near Tyre. An Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio accused the Palestinians of accumulating weapons in an attempt to return to the pre-1982 situation, stressing that this is "totally rejected" by Amal, which insists that the Palestinians in Al-Rashidiyah and other camps in the area hand over their weapons. A Lebanese Army source cited by the radio denied a Palestinian claim that the Army has joined Amal in firing at Al-Rashidiyah.

Despite earlier reports that the various militias would close down their illegal ports, Radio Free Lebanon reported that Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party have failed to close their ports at Al-Awza'i and Khaldah. The Lebanese Forces (LF) said this proves that "the other party" does not want dialogue, the radio noted. Regarding the internal situation on the Christian side, Voice of Lebanon radio cited comments by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn criticizing the LF's statement on the 28 September clash between the Army and the LF in Monte Verde. He indicated that it is impossible under current circumstances for him to meet with LF leader Samir Ja'ja'.

As for the foreign hostages in Lebanon, AFP said that a video tape issued by the Islamic Jihad 3 October depicted U.S. hostages Terry Anderson and David Jacobsen reading out a statement appealing for U.S. Government action to secure their release. Islamic Jihad subsequently issued another tape showing its three French hostages, AFP reported, noting that an accompanying statement said they will be released in return for 17 Arab prisoners jailed in Kuwait.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced further Iraqi air strikes 6 October, stating that Iraqi planes hit gas-compressing stations in the Bid Boland area, oil-pumping stations in the Marun oil fields, and the Ahvaz oil fields. IRNA acknowledged the raids, reporting that several civilians were injured in attacks on industrial areas near Ahvaz and Aghajari.

In earlier action, two Iranian aircraft bombed the Iraqi city of Al-Kut 5 October, killing 6 civilians and wounding 33 others, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses. Two civilians were also killed by an Iranian artillery attack on Basra, the communique added. An Iranian communique reported by IRNA confirmed the raid on Al-Kut and the bombardment in the Basra area. The Iranian attacks followed the killing of at least 27 Iranians in Iraqi air raids on industrial centers in Khuzestan 4 October, according to IRNA. A communique reported by the agency claimed that an Iraqi warplane was downed during the raids, and an Iranian spokesman cited by Tehran radio said Iran would retaliate by shelling Basra and Khanaqin. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses stated that the raids were directed against a paper plant and a sugar factory south of Dezful.

Iraqi planes attacked another "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 3 October, according to an Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses. A Lloyds Insurance Company spokesman disclosed that a Maltese tanker was the target of the attack, noting that the vessel was damaged by an Iraqi missile, INA reported.

Meanwhile, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn told conscripted Iraqi students that they are not currently required at the battlefronts and that they can resume their studies because Iraq now has sufficient resources "to defeat any reckless offensive regardless of its quality and magnitude." In his address, which was broadcast by Voice of the Masses 4 October, the Iraqi leader noted that the decision to send the 100,000 student conscripts back to their colleges was taken at a joint RCC and Ba'th Party regional command meeting after consulting with the military command. The students have acquired skills that will make them "brave heroes" if the Army needs them, he said, and the "great experiment" of training students during their summer vacation may become a regular occurrence. He said it is "incorrect" that students should "aimlessly" wander the streets during their vacation and be exposed to the "negative" influence of leisure at a time when other Iraqis are fighting at the fronts.

Israel

Responding to a report on Israel's nuclear capability by the UK paper *The Sunday Times*, a Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by *Davar* stressed that Israel "will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East." "Many baseless speculations" have been published in the international press about Israel's nuclear capability, he maintained.

Jordan

Royal Decrees reported by Amman radio 4 October announced the resignation of Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid and a reshuffle of several other Cabinet posts. The new interior minister is Raja'i al-Dajani, whose former position as transport minister is taken by Ahmad Dakhqan, previously the agriculture minister. Only hours before his announced resignation, Al-Kayid gave a news conference in which he announced further details concerning Jordan's policy of issuing provisional passports to Gazan Palestinians residing in Jordan, according to the radio. Another Royal Decree was issued over the weekend accepting former Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat's resignation from the Senate, Amman's *Sawt al-Sha'b* disclosed.

West Bank deputies of the House of Representatives expressed their support for Jordan's West Bank policy in a statement broadcast by Amman television 4 October, welcoming the appointment of three Arab mayors, the reopening of banks, and the Jordanian 5-year plan for the occupied territories. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i told Radio Monte Carlo in a 2 October interview that Jordan's West Bank policy "cannot be considered as signifying a political change," and he denied that Jordan is seeking to normalize relations with Israel. As for the PLO's criticism of Jordan's approval of the appointment of the three mayors, Al-Rifa'i maintained that "this is a new PLO stand which is completely different" from its previous position and its agreements with Jordan.

PLO

The "ambiguity" surrounding Tunisia's attitude toward the PLO presence in Tunis is "about to be resolved" without the mediation of any third party, according to an "authorized" Tunisian source cited by KUNA 3 October. Tunisian and PLO officials are expected to meet shortly, the agency added. The UAE paper *Al-Ittihad subsequently quoted sources in Tunis as saying that* Tunisia and the PLO will sign a new agreement that will allow the PLO to maintain its political headquarters in Tunis, according to WAM.

In another development in Tunis, PLO officials held talks with a visiting Soviet delegation 2 October, Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio noted.

Kuwait

The minister of state for Cabinet affairs denied Iranian press reports that non-Kuwaiti forces are on Bubiyan Island, saying "Kuwaiti Army forces only" are on the island, KUNA reported.

The oil minister said Kuwait will demand an increase in its production quota, in a statement to the daily *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* cited by KUNA. He stressed Kuwait cannot continue "sacrificing" for OPEC unity while also assisting needy countries with their development plans.

GCC Defense Ministers Meeting in Muscat

At the end of the 4-5 October Defense Council session, the GCC secretary general said in a statement cited by KUNA that the ministers had adopted recommendations made by their chiefs of staff. The Kuwaiti defense minister noted that the discussions focused on improving air defenses, air forces, and naval power, according to KUNA. Oman's deputy premier for security and defense affairs, who chaired the Muscat meeting, thanked the participants for their constructive efforts "fostering integration and solidarity."

Iran

Tehran radio confirmed the release of the Syrian diplomat who was abducted in the capital 2 October, noting that the Syrian was released unharmed by his kidnappers in northern Tehran. The authorities are investigating the incident, the radio added. The four Iranian weightlifters who sought refuge at the Iraqi Embassy in Seoul have decided to join the Mojahedin-e Khalq, according to a Mojahedin statement cited by INA.

Maghreb: Tunisian PM in Algiers

Minutes of the Tunisian prime minister's talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian officials over the weekend were reported by Algiers radio, which noted that the two sides stressed the need to continue efforts to achieve "solidarity and integration" among Maghreb countries. They also agreed to bolster bilateral economic cooperation and develop trade exchanges.

Sudan

The Anya Nya II movement appealed to international relief agencies to airlift supplies to the famine victims in the south. In a statement to SUNA, a spokesman assured "Operation Rainbow" officials that supplies can be safely transported via the Malakal and Juba airports, adding that Anya Nya II is on "high alert to confront operations threatening citizens' security."

Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will visit Baghdad and Tehran "by the end of the month" to promote his "new plan" for ending the Iran-Iraq war, a high-ranking Sudanese source disclosed to the London-based *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*.

DRA

The PRC agency XINHUA cited reports that at least 47 people were killed in the 28 September car bomb explosion near the Soviet trade mission in Kabul. The blast reportedly destroyed most of the building, killing 42 persons inside it as well as 5 other people.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 193 *6 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

BANGLADESH

- Martial Law To Be Lifted After 15 Oct Elections .... D 1
- 'Martial Law Order' Prohibits Anti-Election Campaigns *[AFP]* .... D 1
- Opposition Foresees 'Mass Upheaval,' 'Political Chaos' *[AFP]* .... D 1
- AFP Reports Press Strike Called Off 4 Oct .... D 2
  - 'Most' Dhaka Papers Back After Strike *[AFP]* .... D 2
- 'Fresh Flare-Up' in Chittagong Hill Tracts Kills 10 *[Delhi]* .... D 2

INDIA

- Further Reportage on Recent Assassination Attempts .... E 1
  - AFP Reports Gandhi, Ribeiro Remarks .... E 1
  - Security Viewed; Gandhi Cables Ribeiro .... E 1
  - Police Forewarned of Attempt on Gandhi *[AFP]* .... E 1
  - AFP: 'Major Security Shakeup' Expected .... E 1
  - AFP Reports Hindus, Police Battle .... E 2
  - Businesses Close for Detainees' Release .... E 3
- Commentator Views Shooting, Political Atmosphere .... E 3
- 'Maximum Alert' Reported at Northeast Airports *[AFP]* .... E 4

PAKISTAN

- Official Denies Link With Gandhi's Would-Be Assassin .... F 1
- DAWN: Ziaul Haq's Accusation of Opposition 'Unfair' *[29 Sep]* .... F 1

IRAN

- Tehran Reports Syrian Diplomat's Release .... I 1
- Khamene'i Addresses Interior Ministry on Unity .... I 1
  - Meets Makers of Chemical Neutralizers .... I 1
- Velayati Returns From UN Session; Issues Statement .... I 1
  - Issues Further Comments to Tehran Radio .... I 2
- Letter to Perez de Cuellar on Regional Security Cited *[KUNA]* .... I 2
  - Ministry on UN Indecisive Action .... I 2
- West Termed 'Fearful' of Iraqi Fate, Iranian Victory .... I 3
- Majlis Speaker on Iranian Military Power, Iraqi Panic .... I 4
- Cease-fire With Iraq 'Blasphemous' Victory for Enemy .... I 4
- IRNA Reports Asylum Sought by 150 Iraqi Muslims .... I 4
- IRNA Reports Production of Splinter Cartridges .... I 4
- Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 5
  - Iraq Raids Khuzestan Industrial Centers .... I 5
  - Retaliation on Khanaqin, Basra Planned .... I 5
  - Shelling of Centers Near Basra Begun .... I 5
  - Iraqi Residential Bombing Claim Denied .... I 5
  - Iraqi VII Army Corps Command 'Demolished' .... I 5
  - Soviet-Made Tanks Among Weapons Captured .... I 5
  - Communique No 2,613 .... I 6
  - Communique No 2,614 .... I 6

Martial Law To Be Lifted After 15 Oct Elections

BK041618 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] President Ershad has announced Jatiya Sangsad [Parliament] will be summoned as soon as possible after the coming presidential elections [on 15 October] and martial law will be lifted through the passage of an indemnity bill. He was addressing a lawyers conference sponsored by the Bangladesh Lawyers Federation at Silpakala [fine arts] Academy in Dhaka this afternoon.

Giving a brief resume of his efforts for the smooth transition to democracy, the president said he has been persistently saying that martial law can never be a permanent system and it should be a sacred obligation to transfer power to an elected government. The government has been making relentless efforts to this end and stake out a national consensus. After the peaceful holding of Jatiya Sangsad and by-elections, the presidential election is being held on the 15th of this month. Being the last phase of the transition to democracy, this election is very important as through it constitutional law will be replace martial law and real people's representative government will be established. This in turn will bring about political stability.

The president said [Begin Ershad recording in Bengali] The parliamentary elections were held peacefully on 7 May last. The presidential election will be held on 15 October next. This is a very important election, and this will result in our transition to constitutional government from the military rule and establishment of a people's representative government in the real term and of political stability. Therefore, the responsibility for the success of presidential election lies on all of us. [end recording]

About the lawyers demand for the complete separation of judiciary from the executive, the president said the question is under active consideration of the government. It will help make the legal profession more dignified and totally impartial. The president declared amid thunderous applause that the first bill to be tabled before Parliament when it resumes next session will be the bill on the separation of judiciary from the executive. One of the first steps he took immediately after taking over the responsibility of running the administration was reformation of the judiciary. The prime objective of this epoch-making step, he said, was to ensure quick dispensation of justice, equality of all citizens in the eyes of law and to see that justice is not confined to urban areas only and it becomes rural based as well.

'Martial Law Order' Prohibits Anti-Election Campaigns

BK051720 Hong Kong AFP in English 1715 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 5 (AFP) — The Bangladesh military regime Sunday issued a martial law order prohibiting all kinds of propaganda and demonstrations against a scheduled presidential election on October 15, the official BSS News Agency reported.

BSS, quoting a martial law regulation issued Sunday, said any anti-election activities as well as any kind of propagation and newspaper reports or views against the October 15 presidential election will be punishable with a term of up to seven years "rigourous" imprisonment.

Opposition Foresees 'Mass Upheaval,' 'Political Chaos'

BK060502 Hong Kong AFP in English 0419 GMT 6 Oct 86

[By Golam Tahaboor]

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 6 (AFP) — Bangladesh opposition leader Sheikh Hasina Wajed says she expects a mass upheaval against the military regime of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad unless he bows to popular demands for his resignation.

"We are opposed to violence, but a time may come when we may not be able to sustain our peaceful and non-violent movement for restoration of people's rights," she said in an interview Sunday.

Sheikh Hasina, 40, chief of the Awami League which heads an eight-party opposition alliance, said the martial-law rule of Lt. Gen. Ershad and his attempts to legitimise it through "farcical elections" could plunge the nation into political chaos.

She said the four-and-a-half-year-old martial law was unpopular and "there is a limit to people's patience."

Sheikh Hasina, who is the daughter of the nation's slain leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, said her alliance was preparing for a mass movement that would ultimately bring an end to a situation in which generals were tempted to seize power by force of arms. Lt. Gen. Ershad seized power in a bloodless coup in March 1982. Her group did not want to see another coup in Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina said, adding that "we don't want to see the Army as an opponent and an Army-versus-people situation."

Sheikh Hasina's eight-party alliance, another opposition alliance headed by Begum Khaleda Zia and the fundamentalist Jamaat-I-Islami Party have all urged supporters to boycott the presidential election called for October 15. The opposition groups have called for a nationwide anti-poll campaign which is to culminate in a general strike on voting day. "We would agree to a fresh general election within six months" if Gen Ershad relinquished power to a caretaker government, Sheikh Hasina said.

In May, Sheikh Hasina's alliance took part in controversial parliamentary elections and secured 98 of the 330 seats in Parliament after abandoning a joint anti-government movement with Khaleda Zia's seven-party alliance. Sheikh Hasina was later elected leader of the opposition in Parliament but refused to attend its first session, alleging massive vote rigging and accusing Lt Gen Ershad of backing out of his promise to lift martial law after the elections.

On Sunday the government issued a martial law order prohibiting all kinds of anti-election activities, including demonstrations and newspaper reports opposed to the polls. Lt Gen Ershad has blamed the opposition for "prolonging martial law" by refusing to cooperate with his ruling Jatiya Party to pass a proposed bill which would legitimise his military rule before he would agree to remove martial law.

The Jatiya Party holds 210 seats, about 12 short of the two-thirds majority needed to pass the bill which would indemnify Lt. Gen. Ershad for having overthrown a civilian government and introducing martial law. Political observers said that a number of small parties in Parliament have announced they would support the bill in Parliament.

Sheikh Hasina said the passing of the indemnity bill was the Jatiya Party's own problem. "Our alliance had not participated in May 7 polling to indemnify Ershad and his military rule," she said.

The Awami League chief indicated that the 98 MP's in her alliance might attend the next session of Parliament if it was convened by the president to put through his indemnity bill. "We would attend to expose the misrule of last four and a half years," she said.

AFP Reports Press Strike Called Off 4 Oct

BK041442 Hong Kong AFP in English 1433 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 4 (AFP) — Some 6,000 journalists and press workers in Bangladesh have agreed to call off a two-week strike which has kept most newspapers off the streets, union leaders anounced Saturday. The strike was called off after the unions and the newspaper owners' association Bangladesh Sangbadpatra Parisad (BSP) reached agreement Saturday, Habibur Rahman Milan, president of the Bangladesh Federal Union of Journalists (BFUJ) said.

Details of the agreement were not immediately available, but union leaders said that the BSP had assured them that measures wold be taken for the resumption of publication of the *Bangladesh Observer*, whose closure sparker the strike September 21. Journalists, general employees, and press workers in the country's 40 newspapers and two news agencies staged the strike to press the authorities to resume publication of the *Observer*, which has been closed for six months leaving 400 people jobless because of a dispute between workers and management.

'Most' Dhaka Papers Back After Strike

BK050749 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Dhaka, Oct 5 (AFP) — Most Dhaka dailies were back on the newstands Sunday for the first time in two weeks as some 6,000 newspaper and news agency employees returned to work. The print media employees, including journalists, ended a 13-day strike Saturday after an agreement was reached with the newspapers owners council. [passage omitted]

'Fresh Flare-Up' in Chittagong Hill Tracts Kills 10

BK040852 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] In Bangladesh, 10 persons were killed and 4 injured in a fresh flare-up of fighting between tribal rebels and nontribals in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region yesterday. According to Interior Ministry officials, the fighting took place when the rebels attacked the nontribal settlement in Ramgarh District.

Further Reportage on Recent Assassination Attempts

AFP Reports Gandhi, Ribeiro Remarks

BK040426 Hong Kong AFP in English 0412 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 4 (AFP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said on Friday that the attempt on his life and that of the Punjab police chief by suspected Sikh militants showed that an increasingly successful drive against them by the government had made them desperate.

Mr Gandhi told newsmen in Hyderabad, southern India: "I have said it earlier and I repeat it — the more successful we are against the terrorists, the more dramatic attacks they will try to gain ground. This is a phase the country will have to go through."

Mr Gandhi, who was unhurt when shots were fired at him on Thursday, left on a scheduled tour of Maharashtra State in the west soon afterward. From there he proceeded to Andhra Pradesh State — Hyderabad is its capital — to tour the areas hit by recent monsoon floods.

His statement was in answer to journalists who asked what assurance he would like to give the people as the attempt on him and Punjab Police Director-General Julio Ribeiro had shattered the Indian people's confidence in the government's ability to provide security for its leaders, *Press Trust of India* reported. Mr Gandhi said Home Minister Buta Singh would ensure effective security not only for VIP's but for everyone.

The identity of the assailant who tried to kill Mr Gandhi was yet to be established. He had given several different names during questioning, officials said. But it was thought he could be Karamjit Singh, a Sikh from Sangrur District in Punjab, additional director of the Central Bureau of Investigation C.M. Radhkrishnan Nair said.

Meanwhile, Mr Ribeiro said on Delhi TV on Friday night that the attempt on his life had only made him "more determined to fight the terrorists." Mr Ribeiro said he, his wife, and the police sentries in the Punjab Armed Police headquarters were attacked by the militants early in the morning. He showed his left forearm bandaged and said a bullet grazed his arm. He said his wife was wounded in her calf.

Mr Ribeiro said the incident was a "security failure". The militants managed to enter the complex by wearing police uniforms. Some of them were in senior officers' dress.

Earlier, PTI quoted Mr Ribeiro as saying at a press conference in Amritsar, the Sikh holy city in Punjab, shortly after the attack on him: "We are at war with terrorists.... The might of the state cannot be shaken by such attacks."

Security Viewed; Gandhi Cables Ribeiro

BK031615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, reviewed the overall security arrangements in the state in an emergency meeting at Chandigarh today. He ordered an immediate review of security arrangements of VIP's. Mr Barnala said visitors to the state secretariat in Chandigarh will be regulated.

The prime minister today expressed relief over the providential escape of Mr Ribeiro from an attempt on his life. In a message to Mr Ribeiro, Mr Gandhi expressed his best wishes. He also wished speedy recovery of Mrs Ribeiro from the injuries sustained in the incident.

Mr Ribeiro has said that the attempt on his life is not going to weaken the resolve to fight out terrorist violence in the state. Talking to newsmen in Amritsar, he said the security forces all over the state have been alerted.

Police Forewarned of Attempt on Gandhi

BK041320 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 4 (AFP) — Police were warned that an assassination bid would be made on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Thursday, but failed to act, intelligence sources said Saturday. The report that police had been tipped off about a planned attack on Mr Gandhi came amid a national outcry against incompetent security.

Mr Gandhi escaped unscathed from the attack which left six people slightly injured when a gunman hiding in bushes fired three cartridges — the last two, 20 minutes after the first.

Intelligence sources said information had been passed three days previously to Delhi police Special Branch, which was involved in Thursday's bungled security operation, that the attacker would probably be disguised as a gardener. The special branch was one of four agencies responsible for security at Rajghat where the prime minister, his wife Sonia, President Zail Singh, and many top government members had gathered to pray on the anniversary of the birth of Mohandas "Mahatma" Gandhi. Local police officials had earlier denied that they had any prior knowledge of the attack and the Special Branch does not talk to the press.

The attempts on the lives of Mr Gandhi and on Friday the man spearheading the government's fight against Sikh militancy in Punjab, Julio Ribeiro, have left the security forces reeling from a nationwide onslaught against laxity, indiscipline, and ignorance. Both men escaped unharmed, but the security forces undoubtedly face the loss of many top members.

AFP: 'Major Security Shakeup' Expected

BK040817 Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 4 Oct 86

[By Barry Parker]

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 4 (AFP) — Bids to kill India's prime minister and best-known police chief have left the security forces here reeling from a nationwide onslaught against laxity, indiscipline, and ignorance which is expected to bring a rapid, major security shakeup.

Premier Rajiv Gandhi and the man spearheading the government's fight against Sikh militancy in Punjab, Julio Ribeiro, both escaped unharmed from attacks on successive days this week, but the security forces undoubtedly face the loss of many top members. Already the prime minister's cousin, Gautam Kaul, who headed VIP security in Delhi, has been suspended along with four other police officers, and according to newspaper reports Saturday, they are likely to be just the tip of the iceberg. The prime minister returns to the capital Saturday from western India and the security review is expected to begin in earnest. [passage omitted]

The escape of Mr Gandhi and Mr Ribeiro were more due to good fortune, and perhaps the police chief's speed in hitting the deck, than the protection elite security men provided, observers here agree.

A report in the respected *Statesman* newspaper Saturday said an unspecified number of men of the Delhi armed police were being disarmed on the orders of the capital's Lieutenant-Governor H.L. Kapoor because they had shown they could not shoot straight. Several members of the security forces had reportedly begun firing wildly at any nearby bush and tree when they belatedly realised Mr Gandhi was under attack. A first shot fired at the premier had reportedly been dismissed as a scooter backfiring until the shooting started again more than 20 minutes later.

The attack on Mr Ribeiro took place in a supposedly "totally protected area" — the headquarters of the Punjab armed police at Jalandhar in the Punjab as the Ribeiros took a morning stroll. Six Sikh attackers drove unchallenged into the walled compound aboard a jeep with a rough hand-painted sign saying police, a wrong-shaped number plate and the flashing red light on the wrong side. The men, who were dressed in police uniform, escaped by the same route without apparently a single shot fired against them. The Khalistan commando force, the outlawed spearhead of the militant campaign, has claimed responsibility for the attack.

A top-level inquiry has been ordered into the security failures at the Rajghat memorial to Mohandas Gandhi, where nearly all foreign VIP's pay their respects to the Mahahtma, and where the prime minister went to pray on the 117th birthday of the nation's founding father. Several security agencies join forces to guard the nation's leaders and many commentators and politicians are blaming their multiple number for the chaos.

Until Indira Gandhi, former prime minister and Rajiv Gandhi's mother, was gunned down by two of her Sikh bodyguards on October 31, 1984, Delhi police had been responsible for the security of top officials, although she had also called in Indo-Tibetan border police to guard her home. A national security guard was set up, but as security demands grew with Sikh militancy, the Home Ministry created the Special Protection Group (SPG) just for the prime minister. Delhi police security branch were left to guard less senior officials and the premier's cousin, Gautam Kaul, put in charge, although he had no apparent security experience. While the new force was set up elite commandos were deployed at the prime minister's residence. When Mr Gandhi came under fire on Thursday the security was "ensured" by the local police station, Delhi police security unit, elite commandos and the SPG, which was supposed to be in charge.

AFP Reports Hindus, Police Battle

BK041425 Hong Kong AFP in English 1422 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 4 (AFP) — Some 3,000 Hindus battled with police here Saturday, leaving at least 25 people injured, two days after a Sikh attempted to kill Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, eyewitnesses said.

Police and rioters exchanged shots, witnesses said, and dozens of teargas canisters were fired as hundreds of police prevented the Hindus from marching through "sensitive" Moslem districts of Old Delhi's Walled City.

Deputy Commissioner Ajay Chadda said police had opened fire but that he did not yet know if anyone had been killed. About 100 people had been arested on charges of rioting and police had surrounded about 300 remaining Hindu rioters near a temple Saturday night.

The annual chariot procession traditionally passes through the Moslem districts to celebrate the festival of Lord Rama, the Hindu warrior-hero. Police feared that Hindu extremists would use the occasion to start trouble, particularly after the attempted assassination of Mr Gandhi, who is a Hindu. Some 2,000 people died on Delhi's streets after the assassination of his mother and predecessor, Indira Gandhi, in October 1984.

Police baton-charged the Hindus, which prompted them to throw stones and bottles, a lawyer P.K. Khanna said. He said police had repeatedly baton-charged what had been a peaceful gathering, dragging people dressed as Lord Rama and other Hindu gods from chariots and severely beating them. All shops in Chandhi Chowk, Delhi's largest and busiest shopping area, and the adjoining Dariba Kalan jewelery market, closed down.

India's leading female police officer, Deputy Commissioner Kiran Bedi, was seen supervising operations from rooftops overlooking troubled streets. She said police "had fired on rioters who broke into a perfume bottle warehouse and had been throwing bottles for 40 minutes with supplies to last hours."

The central area of the old city was virtually sealed off as police and marchers faced each other amid high tension, witneses said.

A police spokesman said that all leave had been cancelled Sunday.

At the end of July at least six peopel were killed as Hindus rioted first agaisnt Sikhs and then took to attacking Moslems. Those riots followed the killing of 14 bus passengers by Sikh militants in Punjab on July 25. Thirteen of those killed were Hindus.

The riots that followed Mrs Gandhi's shooting by her Sikh bodyguards saw Hindus take revenge on the minority Sikh community. [passage omitted]

Police said that at least 100 policemen were hurt during the riot when acid bombs were thrown at them. Ten of the injured policemen were in serious condition, police said. An unknown number of demonstrators were also injured by the acid bombs, police added.

Businesses Close for Detainees' Release

BK060855 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Shops and business establishments in old Delhi remained closed today in response to a call by the Delhi unit of the Bharatiya Janata Party and some other organizations. They are demanding the release of people arrested on Saturday [4 October].

Commentator Views Shooting, Political Atmosphere

BK040729 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1545 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Station commentary by V.D. Chopra, vice president of Patriot Group of Publications]

[Text] The attempt on the life of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, at Rajghat yesterday indeed is a sad commentary on the state of our VIP security. The fact that this abortive attempt was made when Mr Rajiv Gandhi had visited Rajghat to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, the one who laid down his life to defend the secular edifice of the country, in itself is very agonizing. There is no doubt that this tragic event has exposed certain glaring lapses in our security system. The magnitude of these lapses increases many fold because hardly 2 years back Mrs Indira Gandhi was assassinated and since then many VIP's became victims of bullets of certain fanatics.

This is the problem which has to be gone into by security experts and obviously the sensitive question cannot be discussed publicly. Nevertheless, it would be against the national interest to look at this problem from only administrative angle. The problem has deeper ramifications than what appear on the surface. There can hardly be any difference of opinion in the country that the security set up in the country, particularly the security of the prime minister, needs to be basically restructured. However, oversimplified assessment of this problem and exclusive concentration on its adminstrative aspect will not take us too far. On the other hand, it may lead to certain advserse repercussions. It may sap people's confidence in the administrative machinery in its totality which in turn may erode credibility of the political leadership.

This, however, does not mean that this aspect of the problem should not be given a top priority. No administrative machinery can inspire confidence among the people if it cannot ensure security of the political leaders. Let us not make any bones about it. But this is only half truth and half truths are more dangerous than lies. As a matter of fact, one-sided or oversimplified assessment of this problem diverts the attention of the nation from its other dimensions, the chief among them being the new threat to India's unity and security. It is, therefore, not enough to focus attention on the individual who made this abortive attempt on life of the prime minister, his motives, and above all the failure of the intelligence services. Though these aspects need to be investigated thoroughly, it would be incorrect to ignore the political atmosphere which generates what may be called politics of terrorism.

The attempts to convey that the dastardly act is nothing but a manifestation of politics of terrorism by a handful of misguided youths conceal reality. To be able to see through the game of disintegration and destabilization, it is necessary to recapture some seemingly unconnected developments. The most striking feature of the Indian reality in the 80's is that in certain border states in the country some disgruntled elements are raising separatist slogans. What is new is that those who raise these slogans have not been successfully tackled and they continue to misinform the people. Moreover, when we begin to mix religion with politics down the hill journey begins and modern secular outlook becomes the casualty.

It is this political atmosphere in which religion and politics get interwoven with each other which provides fertile soil for religious fundamentalism to grow. And once the religious fundamentalism grips the mind of the people, the most fanatic among them become the terrorists and the vast majority of people become passive spectators in this tragic drama. This is the crux of the problem. This is an entirely new feature which has surfaced in the Indian policy in the 80's.

There is no doubt that during the British colonial rule, communalism was fostered by the alien rulers to keep India under their subjugation. It is also a fact of history that communal virus started raising its ugly head during the British rule. In fact, the alien rulers and their ideologues never accepted that India is a nation. What is more revealing is that even today they harp on this tune.

It has been openly predicted in a section of the Western mass media even by liberal intellectuals that India is a subcontinent and not a nation, therefore, it will disintegrate. Theories are being spun to make out that Balkanization of India will take place by the end of this century. Thus, if one looks at the problem from a broader angle, it becomes clear that in the process of nation-state building our country is confronted with new challenges. The solution of this problem cannot be evolved within traditional parameters. India in transition, India in the midst of building a modern society, has to evolve a new ideological framework and the first step in this direction is that religion should be delinked from politics. Various religions and their moral-ethical orders should guide the outlook of an individual in his personal and private life and not [get] mixed up with politics. This is how the Western nation-states were evolved and bitter struggles were fought on this most senseless question. The Reformation movement in the West symbolized this struggle.

India too is witnessing this struggle, and politics of terrorism only shows that dieing and decaying forces are trying to reverse the wheels of history. They have their foreign mentors also. There are also certain forces which have come to believe that a united and strong India blocks their ambitions of domination. Thus, threat to India's unity and integrity comes both from internal and external forces. Since Mr Rajiv Gandhi in the post-Nehru-Indira period has become the symbol of India's unity, he has become their target. Nevertheless, the fearlessness with which Mr Rajiv Gandhi is facing the challenges in itself shows that India's forward march to become the most modern nation in the world cannot be halted. This is the moral of yesterday's development.

'Maximum Alert' Reported at Northeast Airports

BK040040 Hong Kong AFP in English 0023 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 3 (AFP) — Airports in northeastern India have been put on maximum alert against possible hijack bids by unidentified insurgent groups, the *Press Trust of India* reported Friday.

Police sources in Gauhati, capital of the State of Assam which borders Bangladesh, were quoted as saying that authorities had learnt that some insurgent groups were planning to hijack planes. They gave no further details. Insurgency in the northeast involves the Nagas in Nagaland State, the Meithis in Manipur and the Tripura National Volunteers in Tripura.

In Mizoram State, a separatist guerrilla campaign lasting nearly two decades ended recently when the main insurgent group, the Mizo National Front, signed a peace government [as received] with the New Delhi government.

Official Denies Link With Gandhi's Would-Be Assassin

BK051725 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Senate which resumed its session in Islamabad this evening was informed of the final and categorical position of the government that general elections in the country would not be held before 1990. A statement to this effect was made by the minister for justice and parliamentary affairs, Mr Wasim Sajjad, while speaking on privilege motion sought to be moved by Mr Zulfiqar Ali Chishti about the reported statement by a political leader saying that the dedcision for holding mid-term elections had been taken by the government. The motion was not pressed by the mover after the statement of the minister.

Maulana Kauser Miazi did not press his privilege motion seeking to discuss foreign media reports implicating Pakistan in terrorist activities in India and the recent abortive attempt on the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. The minister of state for foreign affairs vehemently denied the report and reiterated Pakistan's position that it had neither trained any Sikh guerrilla or terrorist, nor had it any intention to interfere in the internal affairs of India and any other country. He described as ridiculous the report about the confession by the person who had made the abortive attempt on the Indian prime minister that he had been trained in Pakistan.

The House will meet again tomorrow at 1700.

DAWN: Ziaul Haq's Accusation of Opposition 'Unfair'

BK031503 Karachi DAWN in English 29 Sep 86 pp 1,12

[Text] Karachi, Sep 28: Meaningful and productive government- opposition dialogue can only be held on the basis of party-based elections under the 1973 Constitution, Opposition political leaders said in Karachi.

As for the local bodies' poll, they held the view that it could not be completely divested of the normal political process — a process which would help in educating the local people on their day-to-day problems.

The party leaders — Sardar Sherbaz Khan Mazari, President, National Democratic Party (NDP); Khwaja Khairuddin, President of his group of Pakistan Muslim League; and Shah Faridul Haq, Senior Vice-President of Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan (JUP) — were commenting on President Gen. Mohammad Ziaul Haq's latest observations during his visit to Quetta and Ziarat on the subject of partyless municipal polls due next year.

Mr Mazari said Gen Zia's accusation against the Opposition's so-called rigid attitude was "unfair." He thought that any dialogue with the Government without party-based elections under the 1973 Constitution as its basis, would be an "exercise in futility." Besides, it would shatter confidence of the people in the rule of law and in democracy.

The NDP chief deplored the bane of the country's political history that every autocrat gave the nation his "tailor-made" Constitution. This time also, the 1985 Constitution through the Eighth Amendment had replaced the 1973 Constitution — a position which "we will never accept."

Mr Mazari maintained that the political parties were not allowed to stand in the que during non-party elections, so how could it be said of them that they had missed the bus? In fact, they had played "a very honourable role" in politics by keeping aloof from the party-less elections and, thus, keeping their political identity intact, he observed.

Opposing the move to conduct local bodies' polls on a non-party basis Mr Mazari said there was a genuine feeling among the people that political process, both at the local and national levels, should be allowed on a party basis.

Besides, he asked, what guarantee was there that when the Junejo-led Pakistan Muslim League was formed in a party-less House under Gen Zia's patronage, the local bodies Councillors also would not be encouraged to join the same official party.

Khwaja Khairuddin said that if the mid-term elections were in the best national interests, what harm was there for the Government to talk to the Opposition on the modalities, of elections? Both the Government and the Opposition should refrain from making it a point of personal prestige, he urged.

The PML chief, however, said that the problem No 1 was to defuse the situation from developing into a point of no return. The country was faced with a threat of civil strife and on its borders "a sword of Damocles" was hanging.

He quoted the first Prime Minister, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, as saying that "politics is an art of reasonable adjustment" and said that as the country could not afford confrontation, the political leaders should "unconditionally" come to terms with the Government for the sake of national integrity and security.

Khwaja Khairuddin, however, suggested that Gen Zia, being a de facto Head of the State, should take initiative in inviting the political leaders to a conference table.

He said in another context he saw no harm in holding local bodies elections on a non-party basis, but emphasised that the political parties should not be debarred from participating in them.

Shah Faridul Haq said that except for the Junejo-led PML and Jamaat-i-Islami, all other parties have unanimously demanded immediate party-based elections and, therefore, the Government- Opposition dialogue should be on this basis alone.

The whole question, in his view, boiled down to one's credibility. The non-party House was converted into the one, based on a party system and so the party-less local bodies could as well be converted into the PML-led bodies, he feared.

Gen Zia's citation of other countries having local bodies working on a non-party basis was not relevant, Mr Faridul Haq said.

Tehran Reports Syrian Diplomat's Release

NC040718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the second secretary at the Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic, who was abducted on Friday night [jom'eh shab] by some unidentified persons, was released on one of the northern avenues of Tehran late last night. According to this report, he is safe and unharmed. The incident is being investigated and followed up by the relevant authorities.

Khamene'i Addresses Interior Ministry on Unity

LD042225 Tehran IRNA in English 1603 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 4, IRNA — Iran's President 'Ali Khamene'i said here Saturday that the global arrogance is conspiring to sow discord among Iranians from various walks of life in order to deal a blow on the Islamic Republic of Iran. "We should resist the plot by strengthening our unity", he added.

The president made the remarks in a speech to the Interior Ministry officials here where he added that the present Iranian society unlike that in the former regime is well aware of political issues.

"Even an old woman who lives in a remote village in Iran is now well aware of the reason why the Islamic Republic opposes the U.S. and the regime occupying Palestine or why it supports the freedom movements in the world", the president said.

Khamene'i said that the statements of the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, and those of other officials in the Majlis (Parliament) or in nation-wide Friday mass prayers are what have helped raise the political knowledge of the people.

Because the arrogant powers have been defeated in the economic fronts, they are now conspiring to sow discord among the Iranian people, the president said, noting that the officials by maintaining their unity could set an example for the people.

Addressing also the audience was Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi.

Meets Makers of Chemical Neutralizers

LD042219 Tehran IRNA in English 1854 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 4, IRNA — Manufacturers of machines for neutralizing chemical bombs met with President 'Ali Khamene'i here Saturday before leaving for the battlefronts.

The president said that the only hope of the enemy was to deploy chemical bombs once the Iranian Muslim combatants should corner the Iraqi forces in the war, which hope, he said, has now come to nothing.

The president said that with respect to its breakthroughs in fighting chemical wars the Islamic Republic has good reason to be optimistic about the future of the war and of the Islamic Revolution.

Hoj. Khamene'i furthermore said that the Iraqi regime is now more than any time in the past on a shaky ground because, he added, the Baghdad regime now gets only half-hearted support from outside. Of course, said the president, there are states which still continue their support for the Baghdad regime out of mere confusion and panic. He said Baghdad's supporters are now desperate and uncertain about Saddam's fate.

The president stressed on the value of religious, ideological, and spiritual elements in the Islamic Revolution as a motive for the old and young to participate in the war for safeguarding those values.

Khamene'i said in other parts of the world there is advanced technology and technical know-how, but that the Iranian nation is unrivaled throughout the world for its attachment to spiritual and ideological values.

The president who is also head of Supreme Defence Council (SDC) said that with respect to the spiritual values predominant among the country's Muslim people it is more than obvious that they should struggle against the global superpowers.

Velayati Returns From UN Session; Issues Statement

LD040655 Tehran IRNA in English 0645 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 4, IRNA — Iran will not accept any unjust decision of the UN Security Council or any other international organisation on the Iraqi-imposed war, said the Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati upon his return from the UN session, here Friday night.

Velayati further restated conditons set forward by the Islamic Republic of Iran for ending the seven-year-old Iraqi-imposed war including punishment and condemnation of the aggressor, payment of war reparations, and return of Iraqi war refugees to Iraq.

"As we have stated before, the fate of the war will be decided at battle fields and by the Islamic combatants of Iran," he added. On this issue, he emphasised, Iran is not waiting for the decison of international bodies.

Velayati made these remarks in reference to a session of the UN Security Council called by Iraq and a number of the reactionary Arab governments. Iran has not been attending sessions of the Security Council on the Iraqi-imposed war, due to unfair stance of the council towards the issue, he added. The Islamic Republic of Iran will only attend the council's sessions if it adopts new stance, he stressed.

In the annual session of the UN General Assembly, he said, Iran voiced its views and stances on various international and regional issues including the imposed-war, he told IRNA.

It was stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran has been defending itself against Iraqi aggressions and has been fighting for its legitimate rights and has no territorial ambitions on Iraq or any other country.

Alongside the session, he added, the Iranian delegation held meetings with other delegations and stated its outright opposition towards chairmanship of King Hassan of Morocco over the Islamic Conference Organisation.

Issues Further Comments to Tehran Radio

NC040857 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Our country's foreign minister returned to Tehran last night, after participating in the 41st UN General Assembly session in New York. Mr Velayati spoke to our correspondent on the outcome of this visit and on the Iranian stance toward last night's UN General Assembly session. We invite you to listen to the following:

[Begin recording][Correspondent] Mr Velayati, you took part in three important sessions of the UN General Assembly and in the meeting of foreign ministers of the Group of 77, as well as the ICO foreign ministers' session. Could you please tell us about the results of your visit to New York and the likely international repercussions for the Islamic Republic of Iran?

[Velayati] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Participation in the annual session of the UN General Assembly, usually by foreign ministers and at times by heads of states, gives all UN member-states the opportunity to present their stance on the current issues facing the world. For us it was a chance to air our opinions, which we did. The most important point that I dealt with in my speech was the issue of the war. I explained the causes of the imposed war, our defense, our demands, terms, and conditions, and the reason for our insistence on the punishment of the aggressor.

With regard to Iraq, I paid particular attention to the future outlook after the present regime. We also stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran has no motive in this war except the defense of its rights, as it has been the victim of aggression and must uphold its rights. This is the reason for our continuing the war; otherwise, we consider the Iraqi people to be our brothers and we do not cast covetous eyes on even 1 centimeter of the soil of Iraq or any other country.

On the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, I met and exchanged opinions with many foreign ministers. As you mentioned, the Group of 77 countries, which now has 120 members, also held a session, at which the problems of the Third World in general were debated. We presented our views on the international economic situation and ways and means of combating economic difficulties. At the ICO meeting, the Iranian and Syrian representatives emphatically protested the fact that Morocco still professes leadership of this organization. In our opinion it is unacceptable and illegitimate that Morocco should continue in this capacity. The basic tenet of the ICO is the liberation of Jerusalem and Palestine. It is utterly unimaginable to us that anyone purporting to head this organization could enter into negotiations with one of the highest officials of the regime in occupied Jerusalem, and then continue in this office. It is high treason against the Islamic world. Opposition by Iran and Syria resulted in tension at the ICO session and its temporary postponement; due to shortage of time, the intended results were not achieved. However, it was necessary for us to see that our views reached the ears of the Islamic nations and of the world.

[Correspondent] We heard in the news that on the insistence of some countries that support Iraq, the UN General Assembly will hold a session tonight. You informed the UN secretary general that Iran was unable to participate in this session on the war. Can you tell us the reason for Iran's absence, and how Iran will react to any resolutions approved at the session?

[Velayati] For quite a while, we have refrained from participation in UN General Assembly sessions on the war, for the reason that this body has never taken a just view since this war began. Our condition for participation in any session concerning the war is that the assembly should compensate for its former stand on the war, although its present stance seems to indicate a change for the better. Until then we cannot participate in any such session.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Letter to Perez de Cuellar on Regional Security Cited

LD032125 Kuwait KUNA in English 1720 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 3 (KUNA) — Iran said Friday it "is ready to explore seriously means to prevent the widening of the conflict and to guarantee regional security."

In a letter to the UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the foreign minister of Iran, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, said Iran has proposed a regional security arrangement based on absolute respect for sovereignty, political independence, and territorial integrity of regional countries, non intervention in the internal affairs of one another and maintenance of neutrality with regard to the imposed war by non-participants.

"Such a pragmatic approach to this most important issue can be further studied, exploring means to achieve a much needed system of regional security for this volatile region of the world," he added. He said the Security Council should do its utmost to enhance and strengthen the praiseworthy and humanitarian initiatives, efforts, and achievements of the secretary-general. There are still more avenues to be explored, he said, and such future possibilities should not be blocked. Velayati expressed his country's readiness to continue its cooperation with the UN secretary-general and explore new possibilities in order to reduce the sufferings caused by the imposed war, through enforcement of the relevant rules of international law.

The Security Council is scheduled to meet Friday to discuss "the situation between Iran and Iraq" in response to a request by Committee of Seven earlier this week.

Ministry on UN Indecisive Action

LD052154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] In connection with the recent session of the UN Security Council on Iraq's war against Iran and the remarks made by the

UN secretary general our country's Foreign Ministry spokesman said today: Since the beginning of the war imposed by Iraq on Iran we have always declared that the United Nations and the Security Council are obliged, according to the UN Charter, to review the issue of Iraq's aggression, the manner in which the aggressor should be punished, and the measures needed for preventing violations of the humanitarian and international laws, to reduce damage inflicted by war and steps to be taken to prevent the expansion of the war and involvement of other countries of the region. In this connection the Islamic Republic of Iran has always declared its readiness in these respects to the UN secretary general.

In the present year this state of readiness was officially communicated to his excellency in a letter. As we have witnessed, the secretary general's efforts in connection with war crimes and the use of chemical weapons by Iraq has to some extent clarified the facts although, unfortunately, no decisive action was taken to deter this violator of international laws and the party responsible for such war damage.

At present the bombing of civilian areas and the use of chemical weapons continues despite of the condemnation of it by the Security Council and the UN secretary general. The secretary general is well aware that the Islamic Republic of Iran, despite capability, has refused to make use of chemical weapons. The Islamic Republic of Iran has agreed with his excellency's proposals in connection with attacks on merchant ships and retaliatory attacks on civilian areas. Iran was the first side to implement the said proposals, although Iraq has officially and in practice rejected the 8-point plan.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman added: The UN refusal to review the aggression and ways to punish the aggressor is puzzling to us. Why is the United Nations not taking any steps in the region to prevent the expansion of the war in the region? We regret to announce that the UN secretary general has been unable to persuade the Security Council to adopt just and impartial stances, and his speech at the Security Council session indicated that he is under pressure and moving in a direction that thwarts the effects of his previous positive steps.

In conclusion he said: We feel that all the UN facilities have been mobilized to save a defeated aggressor. This not only weakens a great international organization, it makes it clear to us, who have until now been able to restore our rights by virtue of our combatants' resistance and struggle, that our way and our decision have been correct, and that we should follow the same path more decisively.

West Termed 'Fearful' of Iraqi Fate, Iranian Victory

NC041159 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Commentary by Central News Unit Research Group]

[Text] Following the continued departure of the popular forces to the warfronts, it was announced recently that, at the beginning of the month of Moharram, the number of battalions dispatched had reached 300. As was stated earlier, troops will continue to be dispatched until the number of battalions has reached 500. This trend is continuing in response to our officials' requests based on the need to keep up the pressure and expedite the final victory. It has, however, resulted in the overt expression of apprehension on the part of Western circles. In light of the Islamic combatants' dazzling victories in Al-Faw and Mehran, the West is now fearful about the future course of the war and the fate of the Iraqi regime. The Al-Faw and Mehran victories and Saddam's inability to regain these areas prove that the Iraqi Army does not have the strength to resist the Islamic combatants, due to its weakening morale and pessimism resulting from constant defeat. This is despite the military support it receives from East and West and its access to sophisticated modern armaments. The Islamic forces have proved their ability to inflict crushing and lethal blows on the aggressors at appropriate junctures.

All these factors have contributed to the Western media's explicit anxiety and warnings about the consequences of an Iranian victory, thus paving the way for greater support of Saddam. Furthermore, in view of the ever-increasing concern felt by world oppression, most of Saddam's Arab supporters asked the UN General Assembly to hold an extraordinary session to review the latest developments in the imposed war and to pass an appropriate resolution. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, in his UN General Assembly speech, called on the United Nations and the superpowers to take steps to terminate the war, or at least to take a favorable stance toward Iraq which is, allegedly, desirous of a speedy end to the imposed war. The speeches of most of the foreign ministers of Arab countries at the UN session reflected this viewpoint. The president of the GCC expressed his concern that the Gulf war might spread to the Persian Gulf and the littoral states, and asked the superpowers to take preventive measures. Following his appeal, a U.S. official asked those who support foreign intervention in the Persian Gulf to specify the exact scale and limits of their request. These utterances and the hasty reaction of the terrorist Reagan government indicate the immense and growing dread which the forces of reaction and oppression have of the future operations of the Islamic combatants. Despite the fact that these countries have been serving the Aflaqi Iraqi regime's adventurist ends in one way or another, and have aided and abetted Iraq militarily or economically, it seems that the pitiful efforts of the reactionaries and oppressors have not proved effective.

On the other hand, the UN Security Council has inflicted a blow on its own credibility by its unilateral support of the aggressor. This council has maintained a silence on Iraqi aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran ever since the war began and the Aflaqi forces advanced. This biased stance has not enabled the Security Council to achieve anything. As Mr Velayati stated in his UN General Assembly speech, the UN Security Council has always striven to maintain an equilibrium even at the expense of justice; this does not respond to the rightful expectations of the Muslim Iranian nation. As it has shown in the past 6 years, Iran will continue to resist tyranny and aggression in order to uphold its legitimate rights. The cowardly efforts of any organization to persuade it to do otherwise will only serve to erode that organization's credibility. Saddam's supporters would do well to revise their myopic and unrealistic stance in view of the latest developments in the imposed war — the Al-Faw and Mehran victories in particular — so that they do not take their antagonism toward Iran's just demands any further.

Majlis Speaker on Iranian Military Power, Iraqi Panic

LD041522 Tehran IRNA in English 1450 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 4, IRNA — Spokesman for the Supreme Defense Council (SDC) Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Saturday that Iran's military power has noticeably increased compared to the previous years.

Addressing a nation-wide meeting of Basij (Mobilization) Officials Rafsanjani pointed the shaky position of the Iraqi regime and said that presently there is wide-spread panic both among the Iraqi officials and those reactionary forces who had wished to see the dawn of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Iranian people by their given belief in the Islamic faith are emerging as a strong, independent, and invincible power that can amaze the world, he said and cited the recent formation of 500 combat battalions as the latest example of such a capability.

Had Iran announced that it was going to form 500 combat battalions at the beginning of the Iraqi-imposed-war the world would have certainly considered it a bluff, he said.

"But," he added, "the world is now well aware that Iran is quite capable of doing so."

The Majlis speaker also said that the plots of the enemies necessitated Iran's successful mobilization of manpower and financial resources as well as harnessing the necessary means for its defensive war.

The Majlis speaker called on the Basij officials to continue their efforts to form additional 500 combat battalions for the war fronts.

Cease-fire With Iraq 'Blasphemous' Victory for Enemy

LD041527 Tehran IRNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 4, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Saturday that Iran's acceptance of a ceasefire means the victory of the blasphemous enemy in its aggression against the Islamic Republic.

Speaking to a group of theologians and Majlis deputies Rafsanjani said Iran should continue the war until "ultimate victory".

Commenting on Iraq's repeated violations of international conventions, the speaker said that the Iraqi regime, backed by the superpowers and the Persian Gulf Arab states politically and financially, would impose another long-term war on Iran if it were left unpunished in the current conflict.

The superpowers' fear of the Islamic Revolution accounts for their support of the Ba'thist Iraqi regime, Rafsanjani said, adding that the Baghdad government, too, has to do in a manner to please both superpowers.

The mass media of the imperialist powers now acknowledge the power of the Islamic Revolution and have made efforts to suggest the advisability of a transfer of power in Iraq.

Rafsanjani furthermore said that the heads of Persian Gulf states now realize that they should live peacefully with their neighbor Iran.

Even those of regional heads of state who previously looked to Iraq's Saddam Husayn because of their fear of Islam have now despaired of him, he said.

On Iran's alleged arms purchases from the Zionist regime as suggested by few foreign media, Rafsanjani said that the acknowledgement of the Zionist officials that Lebanese Hizbullah is fighting that regime on behalf of the Islamic Republic, is the best proof of the falsehood of such rumours.

IRNA Reports Asylum Sought by 150 Iraqi Muslims

LD051541 Tehran IRNA in English 1535 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Sanandaj, Kordestan Prov., Oct 5, IRNA — An Iraqi electronic technician, from Al-Kufah took asylum with the Islamic Republic Sunday.

The technician who was conscripted by the Ba'thist regime, refused to fight against Muslim combatants of Iran and managed to flee to Iran through the western border posts, near here.

The technician said that Saddam's regime has become very weak politically and militarily due to the crushing blows of the Iranian forces. He said that the Iraqi regime has closed down universities and colleges in Iraq and calls all youths to military services.

According to the report, last week 150 Iraqi Muslims sought asylum with the Islamic Republic of Iran through the western borders of the country. The office of the governor of West Azarbayjan Province said that the group is mainly composed to women and children. There are also 39 people belonging to various religious minorities among the group. Most of the refugees are well educated and among them there are several physicians, engineers, university students, government staff, and teachers.

IRNA Reports Production of Splinter Cartridges

LD042259 Tehran IRNA in English 1455 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Esfahan, Oct 4, IRNA — Production of 30-mm machine gun cartridges started here by the support workshop for the war zones of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC).

The anti-personnel cartridges break into 40 pieces when blast [as received]. They act like hand grenades.

The cartridges are used for 'Mostofi' 30-mm machine guns, being manufactured here at present. The production of the machine gun started here last year with all components supplied from inside the country.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraq Raids Khuzestan Industrial Centers

LD041647 Tehran IRNA in English 1637 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Oct 4 — At least 27 workers were martyred Saturday when Iraqi war planes bombarded two industrial centres in this southern Iranian province. The Iraqi raids, which were carried out at 11:35 and 11:40 GMT, also injured a number of other workers.

Retaliation on Khanaqin, Basra Planned

LD041718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Following resumed air raids by the enemy on civilian areas this afternoon, the spokesman for the War Publicity Headquarters announced that in response to these wicked acts and attacks on innocent people, the brave forces of Islam will begin their deterrent measures against the Ba'thists tomorrow. Our forces will pound Basra and Khanaqin military and economic installations.

Addressing the residents of Basra and Khanaqin, the spokesman reminded them that the criminal regime of Iraq has again begun attacking civilian areas and is responsible for the consequences of this criminal action. He asked them to evacuate the houses around the military bases and economic centers of these two towns and to go to places of safety in order not to become victims of the wicked acts of their Ba'thist rulers.

Referring to the fact that the combatants of Islam will adjust their fire to correspond with the wicked acts of the Ba'thist regime, the spokesman for the War Publicity Headquarters said: Our forces are still capable of pounding all military and economic installations inside Iraq and will continue their retaliatory measures until the abject enemy repents.

Shelling of Centers Near Basra Begun

LD051114 Tehran IRNA in English 1104 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Oct 5, IRNA — Muslim forces of Iran began shelling of Iraq's industrial and economic centers around Basra at 07:00 hours (03:30 hours GMT) Sunday in retaliation for Saturday's enemy raid on Iranian residential areas in Khuzestan which martyred 27 workers. The shelling will continue until 07:00 hours (03:30 GMT) Tuesday. [passage omitted]

Iraqi Residential Bombing Claim Denied

LD060810 Tehran IRNA in English 0805 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 6 IRNA — The War Information Headquarters' spokesman, here Monday categorically denied claims of the Iraqi regime alleging Iran of having shelled residential areas of the Iraqi cities of Al-Kut and Basra.

According to the spokesman the Iranian planes Sunday bombed a factory which is an economic and industrial target. Meanwhile, he added, the Muslim forces of Iran in retaliation for the Iraqi attacks on two residential quarters in Khuzestan Province, have only been shelling economic and military centers of suburbs of Basra.

Iraqi VII Army Corps Command 'Demolished'

LD051759 Tehran IRNA in English 1735 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov, Oct 5, IRNA — Command Headquarters of Iraq's Seventh Army Corps, west of Abu al-Khasib here was demolished by the heavy artillery fire of the Iranian Muslim combatants Sunday morning. A number of Iraqi officers were killed or wounded in this attack, and ambulances have reportedly been carrying the wounded for several hours. Also, several enemy vehicles, parked near the headquarters, were set ablaze.

Reports reaching here from the southern fronts added that 25 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded when the Basra-Abu al-Khasib military road came under heavy fire of the Iranian forces in which seven group bunkers, two mortar launchers, two anti-aircraft guns, and a tanker truck were destroyed Sunday.

Meanwhile, the southern Iranian port cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr were subjected to Iraqi long-range artillery fire incurring damage Saturday and Sunday.

Soviet-Made Tanks Among Weapons Captured

LD042312 Tehran IRNA in English 1855 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 4, IRNA — Various kinds of heavy military vehicles and sophisticated missile-launchers seized as booty in the Iraqi imposed war during Val Fajr-8 operations (in Al-Faw) were paraded in the streets of the capital Saturday afternoon.

The booty also included several Soviet-made T-72 and T-62 tanks, 37 mm-guns, mortar launchers, personnel carriers as well as anti-aircraft batteries.

T-72 and T-62 tanks are among the most expensive and modern tanks manufactured in the eastern bloc. Many of them were seized intact during the Val Fajr-8 operations on February 9, 1985 which resulted in the liberation of the Iraqi oil port of Al-Faw by the Muslim combatants.

According to military officials several large units of the Armed Forces especially the Basij forces of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) have been well-equipped by means of the seized weaponry.

Communique No 2,613

LD031743 Tehran IRNA in English 1628 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 3 IRNA — Iran's Navy intercepted three foreign tankers and trade ships in the Strait of Hormuz Thursday, but allowed them to proceed on their voyage since they had no cargo destined for Iraq, according to a military communique released here Friday.

Communique Number 2,613 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that Gendarmerie forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran shelled Iraqi positions and fortifications in the southern fronts killing and wounding at least seven enemy soldiers. Part of Iraqi positions, four bunkers as well as two vehicles were demolished in the shelling, added the communique.

The communique said that an Iraqi vehicle column was shelled by Muslim forces of Iran in Zayd operational region at 07:30 GMT Thursday as a result of which most of its vehicles were set ablaze.

Iranian Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi positions, fortifications, and supply routes over Thursday and Friday silencing enemy fire and destroying several group bunkers and observation posts. It added that some Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in the shelling.

In western fronts, the communique said, the Muslim combatants of Iran killed or wounded several Iraqi troops when their positions and fortifications were shelled. Twelve group and individual bunkers as well as two trucks of the enemy were set afire in the shelling, it added.

Exchange of artillery fire continued sporadically in southern battlefronts being somewhat more intense in Talayeh and Kushk.

The city of Abadan, Khuzestan Province, sustained damage during the past week when it came under Iraqi long-range artillery fire, the communique concluded.

Communique No 2,614

LD041657 Tehran IRNA in English 1643 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 4, IRNA — Iranian Muslim combatants shot down an Iraqi war plane at 15:04 hours local time (11:34 GMT) Saturday when Iraqi war planes attempted to raid economic installations of border areas in Khuzestan Province. The plane crashed in Iraq, according to a military communique released here Saturday.

Communique Number 2,614 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that the Iranian Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi infantry forces and supply vehicles in Majnun Island operational regions inflicting heavy damage on the enemy.

The Iranian Muslim forces subjected Iraqi positions and fortifications with tank and artillery fire across Jofeyr, silencing the enemy fire, demolishing Iraqi positions, and setting ablaze several armoured vehicles.

The Iranian patrol units carried out their missions in southern fronts successfully, inflicting heavy blows on the enemy forces. The communique added that the Muslim combatants of Iran checked engineering activities of the enemy of the same fronts, especially on the opposite side of Khorramshahr and Shalamcheh, across Arvand River.

Iran's Gendarmerie forces, the communique added, raided Iraqi positions with artillery fire killing or wounding several enemy troops. Two Iraqi trucks as well as ten weapon emplacements and observation posts of the enemy were set ablaze during the shelling.

Exchange of artillery fire continued in western fronts being somewhat more intense in the Mehran region, the communique said, adding that the Iranian Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi tank positions and armoured units of the enemy in Sumar, killing or wounding several Iraqi soldiers and tank crews. A number of personnel carriers of the enemy were destroyed in the shelling, said the communique. The communique said that ten Iraqi gun emplacements and observation posts were also set afire in other regions at the western fronts.

The Iranian Muslim combatants, continued the communique, checked movements of Iraqi vehicle and supply columns in Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, Sar Dasht, and Marivan regions by dispatching patrol units and shelling Iraqi supply routes.

The communique said that exchange of fire continued in Panjwin during which Iraqi armoured units sustained considerable damage.

Iran's Navy intercepted a cargo ship in the Strait of Hormuz Friday but allowed it to proceed on being satisfied that there was no Iraqi-bound cargo on board, the communique concluded.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 OCTOBER 1986

Libya

A "source" at the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison charged that the Reagan Administration has been "exploiting" its information capabilities to deceive U.S. and world public opinion, according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio. Alleging that U.S. policy is based on "deception and illusion," the radio said the "false and tendentious" U.S.-Israeli campaign is aimed at justifying U.S. "state terrorism." Meanwhile, the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison summoned West European envoys to draw their attention to the U.S.-Israeli "scandal" and to Shultz statements "threatening new U.S. aggression," JANA reported. The bureau urged firm opposition to U.S. "immoral policies.

Syria

Jordanian journalist Nizar Hindawi, on trial in London for the attempted bombing of an El Al airliner in London last April, was accused of "acting in concert with agents of the Syrian Government" according to the prosecutor, London *Press Association* reported. The prosecutor stressed that there was "convincing evidence" for such an assertion, noting the significance of Hindawi's possession of a "Syrian service passport" at the time of his arrest."

In a separate development, France has asked Syria for "support in subduing" groups in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East known to be linked to terrorism, according to AFP citing an interview which the French prime minister gave to French radio.

Iran-Iraq War

A communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported that Iraqi warplanes scored "direct hits" on the "remaining southern jetty" on Khark Island and claimed that Iran's hopes of repairing that "vital facility" have now been "wiped out." Although acknowledging an Iraqi air raid on Khark Island, a communique carried by IRNA nevertheless claimed that two Iraqi planes were shot down by Iranian fighters and antiaircraft fire during the raid and did not report any damage to its island facilities. In a later report carried by Manama WAKH citing INA, an Iraqi military spokesman denied Iran's claim on the downing of two Iraqi planes, and asserted that "all of our planes returned safely." The Iranian communique also reported that an Iraqi plane attempting to bomb Iranian positions in the Chazzabeh area crashed inside Iraq 4 October after being hit by Iranian antiaircraft fire.

In further Iraqi air attacks, IRNA announced that 11 civilian workers were killed and over 60 were injured in Iraqi air strikes on industrial installations in Khuzestan Province, including two in the Hasht-Tappeh area. In retaliation for the Iraqi air raids, "parts" of Iraqi oil installations in Banmil and Naft Khaneh inside Iraq were "set alight" by Iranian "fire," according to Tehran radio. The Greek Merchant Marine Ministry reported that the Greek oil tanker Pharos sustained no damage in an attack by Iraqi planes near Khark Island 6 October, according to AFP.

Lebanon

According to a PFLP spokesman cited by AFP and reported by Voice of Lebanon radio, clashes between the Amal Movement and Palestinians "are continuing" in the vicinity of the Palestinian camps in the Tyre area despite an earlier Beirut radio report announcing that the Amal and the Palestine National Salvation Front had reached a cease-fire agreement during meetings in Damascus.

Regarding the closure of illegal ports, the Lebanese Forces (LF) is "free to absolve" itself from its commitment to this matter, according to an official LF spokesman cited by the Clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, because "the other party" has not closed its ports nor handed over the legal ones. The LF spokesman affirmed, however, that the LF is prepared to close all of its ports once the other party adheres to the agreement. On the other hand, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri asserted in a statement reported by Beirut radio, that the Amal Movement was the first to "hand over" a port when it relinquished control of the port of Tyre, and stressed that Al-Awaza'i port is ready to be handed over to the legitimate authorities. He claimed that there has been "absolutely no default on our part."

Clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported 7 October the assassination of Shaykh Subhi Salih, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Sharia Council (al-Majlis al-Islami al-Shar'iy al-A'la), as he was leaving his residence in West Beirut when two men on a motorcycle opened fire, according to security reports. In a separate incident, an "explosive charge" detonated outside the residence of 'Isam al-Mahayri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, injuring four people, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

OPEC

At an oil ministers meeting in Geneva to review market developments since the agreement to reduce production, the monitoring unit reported that at least three OPEC members have not adhered to their quotas, KUNA said, noting that conference sources had singled out Ecuador, Gabon, and UAE.

Tunisia

In an interview with the Beirut paper *Al-Safir* published 3 October, former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said he would "respond" to Tunisian Foreign Minister Al-Hadi Mabrouk's call for him to return to Tunisia if offered "official guarantees" including being informed of the accusations against him.

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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 194 *7 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

- Najibullah: Ties With USSR 'Main' Growth Factor .... C 1
- 'Ali Keshtmand on Socioeconomic Development Plan .... C 1
- Protest Filed Over 19 Sep Pakistani Missile Attack .... C 1
- Swedish Red Cross To Be Allowed To Enter Country *[Stockholm]* .... C 1
- Armed Forces 'Crush' Counterrevolutionary Elements .... C 2
- Armed Peasants Defend Herat From Rebels .... C 2

INDIA

- Jordan's King Husayn Arrives; Meets With President .... E 1
  - Feted by Zail Singh .... E 1
  - Delivers Dinner Speech *[Amman]* .... E 1
- AFP: Punjab Police Chief Names Sikh Assailants .... E 2
- 4 Oct Riots Dispersed; Procession Route Restored .... E 3
  - Detainees Released; Procession Allowed .... E 3
- Gurkhas, Communists Clash; 1 Dead in Darjeeling *[AFP]* .... E 3
  - Strike Held To Protest Police Firing .... E 3

PAKISTAN

- Yaqub Khan Welcomes Soviet-U.S. Iceland Summit .... F 1
- Zia, Junejo Greet Official on Election to IAEA Post .... F 1
- Visiting PRC Trade Union Group Feted at Reception .... F 1
  - PRC Official Speaks on Relations .... F 1
- Concern Expressed at Atrocities Against Indian Muslims .... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

- President Confident of 'Democratic Solution' to Crisis .... G 1
- Strike Waged in Jaffna To Protest Tamil 'Extortion' *[AFP]* .... G 1
  - 'Threats' Issued Against Strike Leaders .... G 1
  - Protest Enters Sixth Day .... G 2
  - Separatists Apologize for 'Terrorism' .... G 2

IRAN

- SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 2 Oct .... I 1
  - Discusses Relations With Musavi .... I 1
  - Holds Further Talks; Departs .... I 1
- Musavi Address Urges 'Campaign Against Cruelty' .... I 1
- Atomic Energy Official Describes IAEA Conference .... I 1
- Aqazadeh Discusses Proposals for OPEC Meeting .... I 2
- Heavy Industry Minister Returns to Tehran .... I 2
- IRGC Commanders View Chemical Warfare Technology .... I 3
- Tehran Notes Fate of Compromisers With Zionism .... I 3
- SAIRF Head Urges Iraqi 'Revolutionary Committees' .... I 3
- Kurdish Peshmergas 'Destroy' Iraqi Battalion .... I 3
- Iraqi Muslims Kill 65 Government Troops .... I 4

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq .... I 4
  Iraqi Oil Installations Set Alight .... I 4
  Iraqi Naval Craft 'Forced To Flee' .... I 4
  Iraq Bombs Khuzestan Areas Again .... I 4
  Communique No 2,615 .... I 4
  Communique No 2,616 .... I 5

Najibullah: Ties With USSR 'Main' Growth Factor

LD031207 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0454 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Kabul, October 2, BAKHTAR — The main aspects of the socio-economic development plan of the DRA for the years 1986-1991 enjoy great political, economic, and social importance.

This was said by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA CC while addressing the participants in the scientific and practical conference held in Kabul.

Najibullah went on to say that the plan is in effect the first great socio-economic plan of the post revolutionary years. The plan ensures more use of the existing resources of the country and qualitative drafting of annual socio-economic plans.

The main aspects of the socio-economic growth for the years 1986-1991 are considered strong factors for mobilisation of the working people of Afghanistan aimed at raising the level of work yield, rapid elimination of economic and technical backwardness of the country, Najibullah said.

Dwelling upon the economic and technical assistance of the USSR, Najibullah said "the all-sided assistance of the USSR and the Afghan-Soviet friendly ties constitute the main factor of realisation of the five-year plan and the rapid economic development of Afghanistan.

The close Afghan-Soviet cooperation opens favourable prospects for the elimination of economic backwardness, ensurance of rapid growth of productive forces, and improvement of the worker's life, Najibullah stressed.

'Ali Keshtmand on Socioeconomic Development Plan

LD031214 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0503 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Kabul, October 2, BAKHTAR — The party and state of the DRA have been totally engaged in activities for the expansion and consolidation of the social bases of the people's power, putting an end to bloodshed, the ensurance of peace and tranquility in Afghanistan, and showing readiness for cooperation with all the patriotic and democratic forces.

This was stated by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA addressing the participants of the scientific and practical conference held in Kabul.

He added that the five year socio-economic development plan (1986-1991) is being implemented. Extensive measures are underway for improving the living conditions of the people and for doing away with the social and economic backwardness.

Dwelling upon the first post-revolution socio-economic development plan, chairman of the Council of Ministers said that the Gross National Product should be increased by 25 percent by the year 1991 as compared with 14 percent rise in the past five years. The industrial product will be increased by 38 percent and agricultural production by 14 to 16 percent whereas the rate of industrial and agricultural growth increased by 28 and 5 percent respectively. The national income should be increased by two times.

In order to implement the additional facilities should by sought for the increase of production, the expansion of construction, cost reduction and other aspects. [sentence as received]

In the first quarter of the current year, the volume of industrial product in the state and mixed sectors has realised by 105.5 percent which shows a growth rate of about 10 percent as compared with the same period last year.

The budget for social expenditures will be tremendously increased. This will bring considerable improvement in the field of education and public health qualitatively and quantitatively said Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

Protest Filed Over 19 Sep Pakistani Missile Attack

LD021545 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1600 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The charge d'affaires of Pakistan's Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Foreign Ministry today at 1700 and the following protest note was handed to him by the director of First Political Section:

According to reports by the relevant authorities, from the other side of the border the Pakistani forces and militia together with American advisers fired 700 surface-to-surface missiles from the village of (Soltanzay) which is near the border in Spin Buldak District, between 1400 and 2300 on 19 September 1986.

As a result of this criminal action by the Pakistani Armed Forces and their American collaborators, a soldier, 60 children, and a woman were martyred. Forty-four inhabitants of the area were injured and the communal mosque of Spin Buldak was destroyed.

The DRA Government condemns this aggression by the Pakistani Government and strongly protests it. It demands that the Pakistani military authorities end such provocative actions, otherwise the heavy and dangerous responsibility of these actions will rest with the Pakistani Government.

Swedish Red Cross To Be Allowed To Enter Country

LD032311 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish
2100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] For the first time since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979 an international aid organization is to be allowed into the country. It is the Swedish Red Cross, which will be helping Afghanistan with medicines and other equipment.

Swedish Red Cross Secretary General Anders Wijkman returned today from a visit to the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul. According to Wijkman, the hospitals are suffereing a shortage of just about everything, and infant mortality in Afghanistan is very great. [Word indistinct] estimates that 20-25 percent of children die in the 1st year of life.

Armed Forces 'Crush' Counterrevolutionary Elements

LD051606 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The heroic Armed Forces of the country during attacks on the devilish nests of the counterrevolutionary elements in the vicinity of the district of Chahar Asiab [Kabul Province], crushed a number of these criminals and destroyed their hideouts.

BIA reports that as a result of these successful operations, 8 surface-to-surface rockets, 7 recoilless gun shells, 12 rocket-launcher shells, 6 anti-vehicle mines, and a number of anti-state documents which prove the link between the sold-outs and the imperialist countries, have been seized.

Armed Peasants Defend Herat From Rebels

LD070651 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Kabul, October 6, BAKHTAR — A special reporter of BAKHTAR writes from Herat:

Turbans are the "helmets" of armed peasants of the west Afghan village of Eshaq-Sulayman as they defend their homes and the road to the nearby provincial city of Herat from attacks by the counter-revolutionary gangs. Five hundred villagers have formed a revolutionary defence group.

In other villages in Herat Province, where the counterrevolution has been mounting military operations for many years, peasant militias opposed to the enemies of the revolution are also growing in size. Together with units of volunteers from the town and the villagers, Afghanistan's regular Armed Forces have cleared 60, rpt 60, settlements around Herat of counter-revolutionary gangs since the end of August and considerably stabilised the military situation in the area.

Life for Herat's over 10,000, rpt 10,000, residents has already returned to normal, after a period in which the city was a favourite target for heavy attacks by counter revolutionary gangs.

Its bazaars are crowded, 32, rpt 32, schools work from early morning to the afternoon. Elections to the local organs of state power were held despite attempts to disrupt them, and the elected bodies have meanwhile started work.

Near the city centre, first modern housing complex is under construction. Reconstruction work is in progress on the Masjid-i-Jami mosque. The religious centre of the city built in twelfth century, it is one of Afghanistan's oldest mosques and is thronged by hundreds of worshippers every day.

"Western mass media have repeatedly written about our city and spread false reports by the bandits," deputy provincial governor Faruq Rasteen says. "But, as can be seen, our city is alive and being defended by the people more resolutely than ever."

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives; Meets With President

BK061307 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] King Husayn and Queen Nur al-Husayn of Jordan arrived in New Delhi this afternoon on a 10-day state visit to the country. The president, Giani Zail Singh; the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi; and other dignitaries received the royal couple at the airport. Shortly after his arrival, King Husayn called on the president. Giani Zail Singh is hosting a banquet in honor of the visiting dignitary tonight. King Husayn and the prime minister will have official talks tomorrow. After his 3-day stay in the capital, the king will visit Agra, Jaipur, Bangalore, and Goa.

Feted by Zail Singh

BK061604 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] India and Jordan have expressed their common desire to expand bilateral relations in the true spirit of South-South cooperation. The president, Giani Zail Singh, and King Husayn of Jordan also underlined the need to restructure the growing economic cooperation between the two countries. They were speaking at a banquet hosted by Giani Zail Singh in New Delhi this evening in honor of the visiting king. The president said India and Jordan have already embarked on a number of cooperative endeavors which can be further expanded. Referring to the situation in west Asia, he reaffirmed India's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people for an independent homeland. The president also expressed deep concern at the continuation of hostilities between Iran and Iraq. He said Jordan has a vital role to play in the search for peace in the region.

In his reply, King Husayn called for all-out effort to combat terrorism. He also underlined the need to uphold the principles of nonalignment and to end the nuclear arms race. The two leaders agreed that mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa was the only way to dismantle apartheid in that country. [passage omitted]

Delivers Dinner Speech

JN070805 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 6 Oct 86

["Text" of speech by King Husayn at a dinner banquet in New Delhi on 6 October — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. His Excellency Venerable President Giani Zail Singh, Honorable Lady Mrs (Manjit Kur), ladies and gentlemen: It is my great pleasure and happiness to be with you this evening. It is really a distinguished occasion because it gives me the opportunity to express to you my sincere thanks for inviting me to visit your great country. This visit is in itself a source of honor to me personally as well as a source of honor to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It is also a good occasion which allows me, Queen Nur, and the accompanying Jordanian delegation to express our feelings of appreciation and gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to us since our arrival in your friendly country. It is also a dear occasion which reminds me of my first visit to old India in 1967 when I met with the late Jawaharlal Nehru, one of India's great leaders who, thanks to his experience and farsightedness, has always been a source of glowing inspiration for me. Moreover, it is a happy occasion which allows me to convey to you and to the generous Indian people through you the Jordanian people's greetings and feelings of admiration and appreciation which they harbor for you, your wise government, and your friendly people and for the Indian ideals and principles which enjoy the respect of the whole world, both north and south.

Your Excellency, I am fully confident that the bonds tying us will get stronger with the passage of time because they are based on everlasting spiritual values and noble human principles as well as legitimate national and cultural aspirations that guide the planning and implementation of our domestic and foreign policies. Allow me to seize this opportunity to express my congratulations as well as those of Queen Nur and the Jordanian people to Your Excellency and His Excellency Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his family and the Indian people on his escape from the treacherous attempt on his life a few days ago, wishing you all happiness and success in serving your great country and the noble human objectives.

Your Excellency, I was pleased to meet you 3 and 1/2 years ago when I participated in the seventh nonaligned summit in your beautiful capital. On this occasion I would like to recall the effective role played by the late Mrs Indira Gandhi in bringing about the success of that conference. Her efforts were complementary to the efforts exerted by the great Indian leaders who came before her and an extension of the concepts and ideals promulgated by Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, and Jawaharlal Nehru. The peoples of the world will remain indebted to those leaders for the principles and values they embodied and for your ancient civilization's contribution to human heritage throughout the ages. The peoples of the Nonaligned Movement are inspired by India's impressive experience in the field of plurality, and democracy and pioneering efforts in the field of development and modernization.

Your Excellency, the problems of contemporary man, as we approach the end of the 20th century, are increasing and exacerbating. As a time when famine is spreading in more than one place, we still find that weapons of destruction are being tested and installed. Also at a time when the Third World countries are strenuously seeking development, we note that the gap between the north and south is getting larger. And at a time when science is progressing, providing greater educational opportunities, and when educational programs are being intensified, we see civilian airliners being blown up, cars and shops detonated, or individuals killed. At a time when the various communication means are bringing human beings closer together, we continue to see some who practice or feed discrimination on the basis of color, race, or religion. At a time when we are following up the world efforts to entrench world peace, we find some who are kindling local disputes. And at a time when some are trying hard to contain regional conflicts in an attempt to prevent them from spreading and to pave the way for solving them, we see others trying to internationalize them and obstruct their settlement.

The arms race, the usurpation of peoples' rights, the seizure of others' territory by force, racial discrimination, the economic imbalance between the south and north, desertification, famine, drugs, and the stumbling development in the Third World states are all evils threatening world stability and security, and perhaps the future of mankind. Therefore, these evils require international efforts and cooperation to put an end to them.

During the past years, the world has known a new evil — terrorism, which calls for concern and concentration due to its recent appearance in the international arena. This is an evil in itself. Combatting this evil is a must, just as is the combatting of similar evils. The call for combatting this form of evil must not blind us from combatting other evils. Just as the call for combatting desertification does not cancel the call for combatting backwardness, the call for combatting terrorism does not cancel the call for combatting occupation and the usurpation of peoples' rights.

Your Excellency, in this atmosphere which might shake the confidence of some of those who believe in the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, we believe that adherence to and safeguarding of the purity of these principles has become more necessary than at any time in the past. In fact, international cooperation — based on these principles — with the superpowers within the framework of the United Nations, which must be respected and supported, has become more urgent for the sake of mankind in the future and at present.

Your Excellency, your great country has been the best inspirator and supporter. It provided an example for peoples who were struggling for their freedom and independence just as today it is providing distinguished experience regarding the march of internal social and economic development which is based on self-reliance, available resources, and cooperation with other states in similar circumstances in implementation of the principle of South-South cooperation. Your country has the right to be proud of its firm support for all international issues of interest to humanity as a whole — issues which cover a large scope including the concerns of man at present and in the future; the issues of disarmament, peace, and stability; the termination of the occupation of others' land; the combatting of terrorism; and the establishment of a more just and fair world economic system. Proceeding from this, my country and nation appreciate your honorable stands and look forward to further cooperation in the common interest of our peoples.

In this regard, Your Excellency, I express my appreciation and gratefulness for your country's understanding and continuous support for the just Arab causes. Your firm stand by the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights and the termination of the Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab territories in conformity with international legitimacy and the principles enshrined in your glorious heritage will undoubtedly have a great effect on supporting the efforts to end this regional conflict in the interest of peace and stability in the Middle East and the entire world. The Israeli occupation of the Arab territories has entered its 20th year. Despite this, peace efforts are still stumbling, the reasons behind hatred and bitterness are increasing, and the dangers of conflagration are escalating. As each day passes our conviction becomes stronger regarding the need to respect the international legitimacy which is based on the non-acquisition of other peoples' land by force and settling of conflicts through peaceful means and in accordance with the UN Charter and international law. Due to the fact that the issue of peace is a world issue, we in Jordan are still working and calling for holding an international conference for peace in the Middle East based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, on guaranteeing the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights on their land, and on attendance by the UN Security Council's five permament member states and all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

As a token of gratitude I would like to express my great appreciation for your country's continuous efforts to stop the dreadful bloodshed caused by the Iraq-Iran war. We earnestly hope that you will continue these good efforts until Iran agrees to end the fighting and until a just peace is established between the two neighboring nonaligned states in a manner that safeguards the legitimate rights of the two sides and draws up the base of good neighborly relations and noninterference in internal affairs. We are confident that you will continue to use your distinguished international status for the sake of establishing peace and terminating the causes of tension afflicting parts of the region in which we live.

Your Excellency, within the framework of the cordial relations between our two countries and peoples, we note with satisfaction the progress in relations between India and Jordan. There is an ever-growing cooperation between us in the economic, trade, and cultural fields. Hundreds of our students are pursuing their higher education in Indian universities and institutes. There are also increasing areas of technical cooperation. The totality of mutual relations affirms the ties of friendship between our two countries and leads us to look forward to achieve further cooperation and benefit from your experience in implementing the Jordanian economic and social development plans for our mutual benefit and as an expression of a joint commitment to the principle of South-South cooperation as emphasized by the principles and resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement to which we belong.

Your Excellency, allow me to again thank you for giving us the opportunity to visit your great country and to meet with your excellency. May I ask the esteemed audience to rise in a salute to President Singh and the continuation of friendship between our two countries and peoples.

God's peace and blessings be upon you.

AFP: Punjab Police Chief Names Sikh Assailants

BK070057 Hong Kong AFP in English 0023 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 6 (AFP) The police chief in troubled Punjab said on Monday that the underground Sikh "Panthic Committee", which had declared the "establishment of Khalistan (independent Sikh homeland)" earlier this year, was responsible for the recent attempt on his life, the *Press Trust of India* reported.

The state director-general of police, Julio Ribeiro, told PTI in Chandigarh, Punjab's capital, that the task of carrying out the committee's plot against him was assigned to a dismissed police constable and four others.

The committee had declared the Khalistan "formation" from the Golden Temple, the holiest of Sikh shrines located in Amritsar in Punjab, on April 29. [passage omitted]

Mr Ribeiro said someone on the Punjab Police Force had helped the assailants in surveying the area, providing them the information about his movements and deployment of security in the complex. He named the dismissed constable as Sukhdev Singh. He promised that the "black sheep" in the police force, who helped the militants, would be tracked down. He said Sukhdev Singh sat in the jeep along with the driver while three gunmen fired at him. The real security lapse was that the assailants could enter the heavily guarded complex, he said.

Meanwhile, three suspected militants, including one allegedly running an underground mini-factory manufacturing guns for militants, were caught in Punjab in the last 24 hours. PTI said in a separate dispatch. The factory was located in a house in the government press colony in Patiala and the suspect involved in its running was named as Saranjit Singh. Two others, one of them identified as Sarwan Singh, were held in Hoshiarpur District. Two stolen scooters were seized from them, PTI quoted police as saying.

4 Oct Riots Dispersed; Procession Route Restored

BK050858 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The Delhi administration has agreed to restore the traditional route for the Ramlila [Hindu religious] procession through the walled city. This was decided at a meeting in New Delhi last night. The meeting was attended among others by the union home minister, Mr Buta Singh; the lieutenant governor of Delhi, Mr H.L. Kapoor; the mayor, Mr M.S. Sathi; the chief executive councillor, Mr Jagpravesh Chandra; union ministers Mr H.K.L. Bhagat and Mr Jagdish Tytler; other local MM's and Delhi Pradesh [state] Congress-I Committee President Mrs Tajdar Babar.

Detainees Released; Procession Allowed

BK071257 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] According to the lieutenant governor of Delhi, Mr H.L. Kapoor, all persons arrested on Saturday [4 October] in connection with the taking out of the Ramlila procession have been released. The procession has been allowed to be taken out along the old route.

Gurkhas, Communists Clash; 1 Dead in Darjeeling

BK040706 Hong Kong AFP in English 0643 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 4 (AFP) — One person died and several were injured when activists of the separatist Gurkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) fought with communists in Darjeeling District in the State of West Bengal Friday, reports said.

Police fired to break up the rival groups fighting with each other, at Tukuver tea garden, some seven kilometres (four miles) from Darjeeling, headquarters town of the district of the same name, in northern West Bengal, the *Press Trust of India* said.

The state is ruled by a leftwing alliance dominated by the independent Communist Party of India, Marxist (CPI-M). No casualties were reported in the police firing.

Darjeeling has reportedly been in the grip of tension for the past few days as the CPI-M activists organised mass campaigns to counter the GNLF separatist movement.

PTI said police averted another GNLF-CPI-M clash at Poolbazar, about 150 km (39 miles) from Darjeeling Friday. One person was injured in the incidents, but again there were no details.

The GNLF is campaigning for a Gurkhaland to be carved out of Darjeeling.

Some 7.6 million Nepalese live in India, but only 600,000 of them in the hypothetical Gurkhaland area of Darjeeling. The GNLF says the Gurkhas, of Nepalese stock, are treated as second-class citizens in India.

More than 20 people have died in Darjeeling District since May last in separatist-related violence, according to reports.

Strike Held To Protest Police Firing

BK041621 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] A bundh [strike] was observed in Darjeeling and the nearby town of Ghum today following last night's police firing in Darjeeling in which two persons were injured. Our correspondent reports that police arrested two persons for violation of prohibitory orders. The district magistrate of Darjeeling described the situation as tense but fully under control. The situation in order parts of Darjeeling Hills is peaceful.

Yaqub Khan Welcomes Soviet-U.S. Iceland Summit

BK041020 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, has welcomed the forthcoming superpower summit in Iceland and hoped that it would bring about a relaxation of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union and will have a positive effect on Afghanistan and other regional problems. He said this while talking to *Associated Press of Pakistan* in New York yesterday.

About the Soviet foreign minister's statement in Ottowa that Afghanistan would be discussed at the summit and that Moscow desired a settlement of the Afghaniatan issue, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said Pakistan had already welcomed the proposed token withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan as a positive first step. He said similar steps to improve the atmosphere would have a beneficial effect on the UN-sponsored indirect talks on the Afghanistan problem in Geneva.

Zia, Junejo Greet Official on Election to IAEA Post

BK070419 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo have congratulated Munir Ahmed Khan [chief of Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission] on his election as the chairman of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

In his message, the president said the awarding of the IAEA board of governors chairmanship to Pakistan is actually a recognition of the role Pakistan is playing in developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and it is testimony to Pakistan's sincerity regarding nuclear nonproliferation. The election of Munir Ahmed Khan, the president said, is not only a tribute to his professional expertise but also a unique honor for the people and the Government of Pakistan.

The prime minister in his message said Munir Ahmed Khan has been awarded this position at a time which is very important for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The prime minister expressed the hope that the IAEA board of governors will be successful in fulfilling those important global objectives, which Pakistan is fully determined to achieve.

Visiting PRC Trade Union Group Feted at Reception

BK040744 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions hosted a banquet in honor of the PRC trade unions federation delegation in Karachi last night. Speaking on the occasion, the federal minister for petroleum and natural resources, Haji Hanif Taiyub, reaffirmed Pakistan's desire to further strengthen friendly relations with the PRC. The delegation leader said China will always support Pakistan's efforts for world peace and security.

PRC Official Speaks on Relations

BK070632 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The leader of the Chinese trade union delegation, now visiting Pakistan, has said China and Pakistan enjoy very close and deep relations which will be further strengthened in the future. Speaking at a reception hosted in honor of the delegation in Lahore yesterday, he said China attaches great importance to Pakistan's progress and prosperity, and it will continue to assist Pakistan in its development efforts in all sectors, especially in the fields of science and technology.

Concern Expressed at Atrocities Against Indian Muslims

BK051535 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu
0800 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The National Assembly was told during the question hour this morning that Pakistan's policy is not to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. But it is the responsibility of the Indian Government to protect its citizens without discrimination based on caste and creed. Answering many supplementaries on communal riots in India, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, said it is the responsibility of the Indian Government to protect the life and property of minorities. The people and Government of Pakistan cannot overlook the atrocities committed against Muslims in India. The Pakistani Embassy has taken diplomatic measures to express the sentiments of the Pakistani people and tried to convince the Indian Government to honorably realize its responsibility. He added it is our sincere desire that the steps taken by the Indian Government to protect the life and property of the Muslim minority are implemented and proved effective.

SRI LANKA

President Confident of 'Democratic Solution' to Crisis

BK031459 Colombo Lanka Puwath in English
1454 GMT 3 Oct 86

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 3 *(Lanka Puwath)* — Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene said that he was confident that a solution to the ethnic problem could be found through a democratic process.

He said "once this problem is solved the government will be in a position to divert all its attention to development programmes in the country. President Jayewardene was speaking at the 13th anniversary celebrations of the telecommunication union at the John de Silva Memorial Hall in Colombo this morning. The Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC) announced in its evening news bulletin. [quotes as received]

He said the moderate Tamil group the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) is willing to hold further talks on the proposed provincial councils. He said the Government of India has also expressed its willingness to help Sri Lanka arrive at a negotiated settlement on this problem.

The president said the attention of the whole world is now focused on the part [as received] Sri Lanka is taking to find a just solution. He said that only a handful of persons are opposing the proposals put forward by the government. A few people have taken up arms to terrorise the people and to set up a separate state. He said terrorism is not confined to one country alone.

President Jayewardene said in 1971 when anti democratic elements tried to topple the democratically elected government, the UNP which was in the opposition helped the government to crush the uprising.

He said that this government will always fight to safe guard democracy in the country.

Strike Waged in Jaffna To Protest Tamil 'Extortion'

BK041709 Hong Kong AFP in English 1656 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Colombo, Oct 4 (AFP) — About 1,000 businessmen and truck owners went on strike in Jaffna Saturday to protest extortion, abduction, and robbery by extremist Tamil separatist groups, sources in the northern city said Saturday.

Among the organisations leading the protest were the Jaffna Businessmen's Association and the Northern Region Truck Owners Association, the sources said. The protest, which began Wednesday, had snowballed, the sources said, and most shops in the city were closed Saturday. Truck owners had brought distribution of food and other items to a standstill, they added.

The protestors, both Tamil and Moslem businessmen, charged that extremist Tamil separatist groups were harassing civilians by robbing trucks and forcing them to pay various taxes and abducting businessmen who refuse to do so, the sources said. The protestors said that 11 businessmen have been abducted in recent weeks by Tamil separatists campaigning for a separate state on the north and east of the island.

Sources said that members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the strongest of the many separatist groups, were trying to contact leaders in southern India for orders on how to deal with the strike, one of the biggest ever demonstration against separatists in Jaffna.

'Threats' Issued Against Strike Leaders

BK050953 Colombo Lanka Puwath in English
0941 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Colombo, Oct 5 *(Lanka Puwath)* — Separatist terrorists threatened to murder the organisers, as a mass protest hartal [strike] against terrorism snowballed into its fifth day today in Jaffna, northern Sri Lanka, state reports reaching *Lanka Puwath*. The reports state the hartal has gained strength and momentum in a massive show of revulsion and protest at barbaric acts of terrorists directed at the citizens of Jaffna.

The hartal entered its fifth day today with signs of life in the northern peninsula grinding to a halt.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and the Eelam Peoples Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) have issued death threats against the leaders of the hartal, the biggest yet against terrorists in Jaffna. The reports state the LTTE and EPRLF which were largely responsible for the current wave of crime and terror in Jaffna have showed signs of panic as evidenced by frantic messages from terrorists in Jaffna seeking instructions from their leadership based in South India. The gist of these messages are "What are we to do?", "The people are rising against us". The reply so far has been "Lie low" — a clear sign of growing impotence.

A report received by *Lanka Puwath* from the Media Centre in Colombo states that the transport of goods within the Jaffna peninsula has come to a complete halt. There is also a growing and an acute scarcity of fuel supplies because the bowzer owners are refusing to transport fuel into and within Jaffna.

The organisers of the hartal have been threatened by the LTTE and the EPRLF with death. However, the organisers who have gone into hiding are yet directing the continuance of the hartal.

This is the second occasion that a hartal has been organised in the Jaffna peninsula during the past 12 months. However, this hartal is the most successful organised against the LTTE and other terrorist groups.

Terrorist leaders abroad have instructed their local leaders to keep a low profile to avoid clashes till the hartal is over. However, a list of all leading supporters of the hartal have been ordered to be compiled. But, the radio communications reveal that it is impossible because of the large numbers involved in the hartal. A Muslim lorry owner has openly commented that a solidarity movement against the terrorists has come to stay in Jaffna.

Protest Enters Sixth Day

BK061025 Colombo Lanka Puwath in English 1020 GMT 6 Oct 86

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 6 *(Lanka Puwath)* — Separatist terrorists are hunting for the solidarity leaders who have organised the massive protest hartal against terrorism which is in its sixth day today in Jaffna, northern Sri Lanka, state reports reaching *Lanka Puwath*. The Media Centre in Colombo told *Lanka Puwath* that the hartal against the harrassments of traders, transporters, and other people by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and other gangs of terrorists entered its sixth day. Consumables and fuel are becoming more and more scarce daily.

The LTTE are hunting for the solidarity leaders who have organised the work stoppage. However, the Eelam Peoples Revolutionary Liberation Front has appealed to its members and its leadership outside Sri Lanka to prevail upon the LTTE leaders to order the local leaders in Jaffna not to engage in a blood bath. The hartal is expected to continue for a few more days only because its organisers say that at least limited stocks of essential items have to be supplied to the people of Jaffna who are supporting the protest movement.

Separatists Apologize for 'Terrorism'

BK061103 Colombo Lanka Puwath in English 1045 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Colombo, Oct 6 *(Lanka Puwath)* — Separatist terrorists in Jaffna, have capitulated in the face of a massive hartal by the citizens of the northern peninsula.

The leaders of four major terrorist gangs had at a meeting with three leading transport agencies apologised for acts of terrorism directed at the people of Jaffna and promised not to repeat such actions. The terrorists have made a public apology through posters billed throughout Jaffna.

The Media Centre in Colombo told *Lanka Puwath* that the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Eelam Peoples Revolutionary Liberation Front, Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS), and Peoples Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE) leaders met the representatives of the three leading transport agencies in a neutral place, a hotel in Jaffna.

The four terrorist groups apologised for hijacking and robbing vehicles and stores and promised that in the future they would not do so. They were forced by the representatives of the lorry owners association and the people to issue a pamphlet immediately to the effect that they will desist from such action in the future.

This is considered to be a victory for the people, because the terrorist groups have sent out a poster to this effect.

A Lorry Owners and Traders Association member stated that this peace truce may not last long, but the solidarity of the people against the terrorists would continue.

Lorry transportation was resumed this afternoon.

SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 2 Oct

LD021054 Tehran IRNA in English 1038 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 2, IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister of Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Hoang Bich Son arrived here Wednesday at the official invitation of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Bich Son described the goal of his visit to Tehran as expanding bilateral relations and acquiring ways to this end. He further said that Iran and Vietnam have common historical points in fighting imperialism.

Pointing to both countries' struggle against imperialism, Hoang Bich Son stressed the necessity to expand bilateral relations between Iran and Vietnam in the future.

Discusses Relations With Musavi

LD031017 Tehran IRNA in English 0956 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 3, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi told the visiting Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son that the Islamic Republic of Iran always welcomed representatives of revolutionary countries, and expressed hope that his trip would be a prelude for further expansion of relations between the two countries.

The prime minister also reiterated Iran's policy of siding with the oppressed peoples of the world and fighting against the oppressors. "This is a religious duty for us," he stressed.

Musavi also said that expansion of talks among the Third World countries would help them minimize their reliance on the big powers. He also emphasized that Iran closely watched the Middle East developments.

In response, the Vietnamese official said the people of his country highly respect the Islamic Revolution of Iran and that the revolutionary and anti-imperialist nature of the two countries and their being both members of the Non-Aligned Movement had brought them closer together.

Bich Son also said that his country did not approve of the war which had been initiated against Iran six years ago.

The Vietnamese official expressed the hope that Iran and his country, both enjoying revolutionary stands, would unitedly endeavor for expansion of mutual relations.

Bich Son arrived here at the head of a delegation, Wednesday.

Holds Further Talks; Departs

LD041745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] In the second round of negotiations between our country's deputy foreign minister for cultural and consular affairs and the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister the talks focused on the situation in the world and the region. At these talks, the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister stated: The war that Iraq imposed on Iran has been condoned by no country other than the United States and reactionary countries. Vietnam has never condoned this war; it has consistently supported Iran's anti-imperialist struggles and has stood alongside Iran. At this meeting the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister called for an increase in cooperation and exchanges of various delegations and officials between the two countries.

This morning the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister departed from Tehran and was seen off by our country's deputy foreign minister for cultural and consular affairs and the Islamic Republic of Iran's accredited ambassador to Vietnam.

Musavi Address Urges 'Campaign Against Cruelty'

LD050750 Tehran IRNA in English 0746 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 5 IRNA — Every government should defend the oppressed and one of the main duties of an Islamic Revolutionary system and its officials is to campaign against cruelty, said Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi, here Saturday.

The prime minister, addressing a group of political deputies of governors general who [were] accompanied by Interior Minister Hojjat-ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashami called on the prime minister, he said that in a free and revolutionary system culture, politics is a by-product of the culture and the two are inseparable. One cannot make policies, he stressed without considering cultural affairs.

Prime Minister Musavi stressed that an Islamic government should assist those who do not have the possibilities to get their views across.

The premier also stated that in the Islamic Republic of Iran power belongs to people and "this is a principle."

Atomic Energy Official Describes IAEA Conference

LD041836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Mr Amrollahi, head of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization, in a news, radio, and television conference today described the results of the recent IAEA conference. The head of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization said: Because of the incident at the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear power plant an extraordinary meeting of the IAEA was held before the annual session of the agency. The major resolutions passed at the meeting concerned early reporting and emergency assistance. Thanks to the Islamic Republic of Iran's efforts and endeavors, it was decided that all countries possessing nuclear installations should immediately report incidents affecting those installations, and specify whether the incident involves a nuclear power plant or nuclear arsenals. It was also decided that these provisions should not be confined to atomic power plants [nirogah-e atomic] alone, but should be applied to all nuclear power plants [nirogah-e hasteh'i].

Regarding the annual session and resolutions of the IAEA, the head of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization said: The main views of the Islamic Republic of Iran which were approved at the agency's annual session concerned the fact that if a Third World country is supplied with nuclear technology, that country should also be the sole owner of it. A positive result was achieved to this effect. A proposal to regionalize matters of this kind involving the Middle East and South East Asia was proposed by the Islamic Republic of Iran, leading to the conclusion of treaties between regional members [of the IAEA]. This is aimed at preventing any of those countries from attacking the nuclear installations of any other, or from using those installations against similar installations in any other country. In addition, there should be no nuclear incidents or nuclear explosions in the region.

The head of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization added: Regarding the completion of the Bushehr atomic power plant, a consortium has been set up which is looking into the prospects for resuming work. In conclusion, Mr Amrollahi called on all committed experts in atomic energy and related fields, at home and abroad, to cooperate with the organization in order to take positive steps toward achieving self-sufficiency in nuclear technology.

Aqazadeh Discusses Proposals for OPEC Meeting

NC050907 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Mr Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, the minister of petroleum, left for Geneva this morning, at the head of a delegation, to participate in the extraordinary OPEC session. In an interview with our correspondent on the issues to be discussed at the session, Mr Aqazadeh aired his views, as follows:

[Begin recording][Correspondent] Mr Aqazadeh, you are leaving to take part in the extraordinary session in Switzerland. Could you please tell us what your plans are? Do you think that the specified quota, that is, a production ceiling of 16 million barrels per day, will stay the same?

[Aqazadeh] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. There are two points that we have to discuss. First, the decisions made at the previous session, and their effect on the market, must be assessed. Second, and this is the main issue facing the session, we have to determine quotas. Various countries have worked on a modus operandi for fixing quotas and have certain proposals to make, just as we have. We will put forward some suggestions at this session. The salient feature of our plan is to work within the perimeters [preceding word in English] for the stipulation of quotas. We have closely examined the perimeters and the bearing they have on the fixing of quotas and we will present our conclusions at the session. We began this study some time ago and discussed it thoroughly at the previous session.

As regards the present situation, we can describe it as favorable, because only one country seems to disagree. Speaking generally, the fact that we have managed to raise the price from $6 to today's price, that is, $14, augurs well. The decisions of the previous session are binding until the end of October, and we hope that at the coming meeting the importance of adhering to the decision until then will be emphasized. If an agreement is reached on quotas, it should go into effect at the end of the month. If we do not arrive at an accord, the matter will have to be postponed until the next session. We will then have to find a way to maintain the stability of the oil market, which we have achieved with much rigorous effort. Most of the countries concerned are, I believe, willing to do this. They seem to take the view that the stability which has been achieved should not be subjected to severe fluctuations.

Regarding quotas, oil producing countries, and especially the major producers, are now more aware than they were at previous sessions that quotas should be laid down in accordance with reasonable terms and conditions. There will be discussions with other countries at this session; we will make no exceptions on the allocation of quotas, and all countries will have to abide by the laws and regulations of OPEC.

[Correspondent] You mentioned new ways of stabilizing quotas and production ceilings. Could you please elaborate on this?

[Aqazadeh] Within the prescribed perimeters, we have taken into account such factors as resources, population, previous production, and Gross National Product of each country and the weight it carries, that is, its (?standing). On this basis we have specified quotas in relation to the gross production of each country. If we reach a consensus on these matters, the OPEC production ceiling will be (?saved) from fluctuations, and will be in accordance with the market. Prices will be fixed according to a pattern. We raised this issue, and suggested various formulas, at earlier sessions, but usually, political considerations affected the decisions that were taken. We, however, did not succumb to pressure.

As a result of the consultations that we have had via telex and telephone with countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, a more positive concurrence than before has been achieved. I do not wish to divulge the details of the plan, because we must first assess our position at the session, but if we see that conditions are favorable, we shall distribute them in written form to the members. [end recording]

Heavy Industry Minister Returns to Tehran

LD050707 Tehran IRNA in English 0547 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 5, IRNA — The Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi returned to Tehran Sunday morning following a visit to Turkey, West Germany, and Bulgaria and talks with officials of these countries.

Interviewed by IRNA at Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport, he described his talks as successful. In Turkey, Nabavi discussed issues of mutual interest with Turkish state minister for foreign affairs, Tinaz Titiz.

As for his talks with West German officials, he said that they enabled each party to better understand stances of the other side.

On negotiations of Iranian companies with German industrialists, he said that they focused on finding new ways to continue trade and economic cooperation which would best suit conditions of foreign exchange in Iran.

Commenting on his trip to Bulgaria, he said that he held talks with several Bulgarian officials including the country's prime minister, which he described them as highly successful. Meanwhile, he added, during his three-day stay a letter of understanding was signed which emphasises increase in volume of Iranian non-oil exports to Bulgaria.

IRGC Commanders View Chemical Warfare Technology

LD041858 Tehran IRNA in English 1820 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 4, IRNA — Commanders of the special units of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) in their convention here Saturday reviewed chemical war technology and defensive weapons for neutralizing toxic chemicals.

Deployment of special combat units for neutralising chemicals at the fronts was also discussed by the IRGC commanders.

Tehran Notes Fate of Compromisers With Zionism

LD061347 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1103 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Station commentary entitled: "Egypt on the Eve of the Fifth Anniversary of Al-Sadat's Execution]

[Excerpts] Today, 6 October, coincides with the fifth anniversary of the revolutionary execution of Al-Sadat. [passage omitted]

One of the most prominent treacheries of Al-Sadat against the Egyptian nation and the Islamic world was the signing of the Camp David Accord in 1979. [passage omitted]

Al-Sadat became the first Arab statesman to recognize the Zionist regime officially while laughing at the worshipped Islamic ideals of the Egyptian nation and of all Muslims of the region. [passage omitted]

His execution on 6 October 1981, was a resolute response by the Muslim Egyptian nation for his ridicule. On the other hand, his revolutionary execution reflected the message that the just reward for treason by statesmen like him, who pursue friendship and compromise with the aggressive and usurping Zionist enemy, is nothing but hot and fatal bullets. Al-Sadat's fate will always remain a historical and educational lesson, and it will be repeated against those Arab statesmen who are proud to continue his path, or who are contemplating following Al-Sadat's path. The Westerners or the Zionists may present such pawns or agents like Al-Sadat as heroes of peace and turn them into publicity stars of their own but the fact that these people are the cause of hatred and shame for their own nations will never remain secret. This may be observed in Egypt after al-Sadat and during Husni Mubarak's rule. [passage omitted]

The fact remains Mubarak has survived up to now by imposing emergency laws in the country and waves of arrests and killings. [passage omitted]

From 1974 to 1981, Al-Sadat was faced with the Islamic movement of the Egyptian people which was growing in strength, and despite oppressive and savage acts by him against the movement he did not succeed and took his hopes to his grave. The same events, though more forceful, are being observed in Egypt under Husni Mubarak and it is not impossible for the former series of events to recur. The interesting point about the Islamic movement of the Egyptian people is its remarkable penetration and infiltration among the armed forces and particularly those forces that allegedly must protect the security of the regime. The executioners of Al-Sadat were military people, as during the tenure of Husni Mubarak the military has participated in remarkable exercises, prominent among them, last year's uprising by police cadets. What is now giving more strength to the movement and has caused more danger for the U.S. rulers of the country is the participation of students and academic staff of Egyptian universities. It has been reported that the government is pursuing a far-reaching plan to confront Muslim students and one can mention the arrest of 900 students. Interestingly, the Egyptian regime admits that the arrests and tortures have not eradicated or even stopped the Islamic movement, and perhaps the Islamic movement in Egypt has become much stronger than before. Therefore, the present situation in Egypt is a resounding and resolute response to those Arab reactionaries who have for years been pursuing the official declaration of ceasing hostilities with the Zionist regime as well as sacrificing the Islamic ideals of the Palestinian people.

SAIRF Head Urges Iraqi 'Revolutionary Committees'

LD060842 Tehran IRNA in English 0835 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 6, IRNA — The head of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI), Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Baqer Hakim, called on Iraqi people to give a greater momentum to their fight against Iraqi regime by forming revolutionary committees.

The head of SAIRI in a statement issued here Monday on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the formation of SAIRI, said that in order to accelerate downfall of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, Iraqi people should speed up their action against the Baghdad regime.

Kurdish Peshmergas 'Destroy' Iraqi Battalion

LD041309 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, based on reports received from inside Iraq, the Iraqi Kurdish Hezbollahi Peshmergas in successful operations conducted against Iraqi Government forces on the Diyanah-Margeh Sar axis succeeded in totally destroying an Iraqi Army battalion. According to this report during these operations, which began at 2300 on last Wednesday evening and continued till the early hours of yesterday morning, the Iraqi Kurdish Hezbollahi Peshmergas occupied all the Iraqi Army bases along the Diyanah-Margeh Sar axis and either killed or wounded a number of Iraqi troops and also captured intact large quantities of their equipment. According to the report during these operations the Diyanah-Margeh Sar highway has come under complete control of the Iraqi Kurdish Hezbollahi Peshmergas.

Other reports received by the Central News Unit also indicate that the Iraqi Kurds in the course of other operations launched an attack on a military base of the Iraqi Zionist regime in the Sideka region and inflicted heavy losses and casualties on the Saddam regime's forces.

According to a Central News Unit report during these operations the Kurdish Peshmergas pounded the squad trenches and observation posts of the enemy in that base thanks to their light and medium gunfire and, after carrying out these operations, returned safely to their bases.

Iraqi Muslims Kill 65 Government Troops

LD061016 Tehran IRNA in English 1010 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Oct 6, IRNA — The Iraqi Muslim Kurds fighting against the Baghdad regime, in three separate attacks on government forces on Sulaymaniyah-Jamjamah axis, in the past two days, killed some 65 of the Iraqi military forces.

According to reliable Iraqi sources in these attacks the Iraqi revolutionary Kurds destroyed seven military vehicles and their passengers.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Oil Installations Set Alight

LD061659 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] In retaliation for enemy air raids on industrial and labor installations in Khuzestan, parts of enemy oil installations in Banmil and Naft Khaneh in Iraq were set alight by the fire of the combatants of Islam.

According to an IRNA report, Iraq's oil installations on the other side of the border, opposite Naft-e Shah, are within firing range of the forces of Islam. Quoting military sources, the report says: A column of smoke and fire from the burning enemy oil resources in Banmil and Naft Khaneh has risen in the air.

Iraqi Naval Craft 'Forced To Flee'

LD061820 Tehran IRNA in English 1802 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Oct 6, IRNA — A naval craft of Iraq's Seventh Division Corps was shelled and forced to flee by the coastal artillery of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) in Khour-Abdollah [name as received] when it attempted to approach positions of the Muslim combatants Monday.

The cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr in Khuzestan Province, were hit by Iraqi long-range artillery as a result of which some residential and industrial areas were damaged.

Iraq Bombs Khuzestan Areas Again

LD061839 Tehran IRNA in English 1824 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province, Oct 6, IRNA — Two civilians were martyred and 30 others wounded when six Iraqi war planes bombarded two industrial units in the Hasht-Tappeh area in this southern Iranian province at 13:30 GMT Monday, causing some damage.

Intruding Iraqi bomber aircraft had previously bombarded some industrial units in the province twice since noon Monday, causing more damage.

Also, nine civilian workers were martyred and over 30 others wounded as a result of these attacks.

Communique No 2,615

LD051630 Tehran IRNA in English 1541 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 5, IRNA — Iranian jet fighters bombarded an Iraqi economic center in the city of Al Kut, southeast of Baghdad, at 11:50 hours [08:20 hours GMT] Sunday, inflicting heavy losses, said a military communique here.

Communique Number 2,615 released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces Sunday said that the fighters returned to their bases safely.

Meanwhile an undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and five enemy vehicles, five gun emplacements and observation posts, six bunkers, and one munitions dump destroyed in artillery duels with Iranian forces on Friday, said the communique.

In the northwestern fronts, Iranian forces reconnoitered and opened heavy artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi positions disrupting their military operations. Enemy engineering operations were also halted in Kelaleh operational theater.

A convoy of Iraqi patrols sustained casualties and losses and were forced to flee in Panjwin, northwestern fronts, Friday by Iranian artillery fire.

During artillery duels in Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts on Friday a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and five gun emplacements and observation posts destroyed. Parts of enemy fortifications were also set afire.

On Friday, exchange of artillery fire continued in Talayeh operational theater, southern fronts, and enemy tanks were subjected to heavy shelling in Yabis and Nim-Istagah 90 [name as received] area.

Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi positions in Basra operational theater inflicted considerable losses on enemy troops and halted their engineering operations Saturday.

According to the communique, six bunkers, five vehicles, and one munitions dump of Iraqi forces were destroyed and a number of enemy soldiers killed in parts of the southern fronts by the Iranian Gendarmerie Forces Friday.

Communique No 2,616

LD061642 Tehran IRNA in English 1640 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 6, IRNA — Two Iraqi war planes were shot down by the Iranian jet fighters and air defence units over the Khark Island at 13:27 and 13:35 GMT Monday, said a military communique issued here.

The Joint Staff Communique Number 2,616 also added that Iran's Navy intercepted five foreign oil tankers and ships Sunday, but allowed them to continue voyage since they were not carrying any Iraq-bound goods.

Some Iraqi bomber aircraft attempted to bomb Islamic combatants' positions in the Chazzabeh theatre of the western fronts at 11:38 GMT Saturday, but immediately faced the fire of Iran's air defence units which shot down one of them. The downed plane crashed inside Iraq.

More than 70 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded by the Iranians, who destroyed a 106 mm gun, two vehicles, a fuel tanker truck, and several armament positions in the northwestern fronts over Sunday and Monday.

The Joint Staff Communique added that an Iraqi unit, attempting to carry out infiltration and reconnaissance operations backed by tanks and artillery fire against Iran's Muslim combatants in the Hajj 'Umran theatre in the northwestern fronts at 19:05 GMT Saturday, was severely smashed by heavy artillery fire of the Islamic defenders. The enemy unit was forced to retreat with considerable losses after nearly four hours.

Also, in the same area, enemy movements and engineering operations were checked by the Iranian forces over Sunday and Monday.

The Iraqi forces were crippled in the central and southern sectors of the battlefronts, particularly in the operational regions of Mehran, Nowsud, Sumar, Changuleh, and Khuzestan Province, where they suffered more losses and damage during the same period.

In these operations, the enemy lost 15 armament emplacements, one command jeep, one munitions depot, and two lookout posts under the superior fire-power of the Islamic combatants.

An Iraqi tank unit in the area of the Anbar River, in the southern theatre, was smashed by the Iranian artillery fire, while enemy forces' engineering activities beyond the Arvand River were halted Sunday, concluded the communique.